

# Minister promised £4m for Court Line holidays, pilots maintain

political storm continued  
Court Line collapse yesterday  
lots of the line said that Mr  
Davis, a junior trade minister  
assured them early in July  
passengers booked to travel  
be safeguarded by Govern-

ment support in the form of a £4m  
loan. Mr Shore, Secretary of State  
for Trade and Mr Wedgwood Benn,  
Secretary of State for Industry, both  
said yesterday they were willing to  
justify their actions before an  
inquiry.

## denies 'loan' allegation

Corina  
Editor  
eloping political storm  
Government's com-  
manding Court Line's  
troubles took yet  
another turn last night  
when the British Air Line  
Association (Balpa)  
at they had been twice  
a minister less than  
ago that state support  
guaranteed holidaymakers.  
Mr Shore, Secretary of  
Trade, and Mr Wedg-  
wood Benn, Secretary of  
Industry, yesterday de-  
clared they were willing  
to justify their actions  
before an inquiry.  
Line pilots, acting  
Balpa, said they saw  
a Davis, Parliamentary  
Secretary for Trade, at  
nons on July 9 and  
that the Govern-  
ment "ensure that the  
million passengers  
booked to travel will  
be by Government sup-  
port of a £4m loan".  
ther meeting, on July  
9, assurance had been  
that Court Line was in a  
fading position and  
complete the summer  
of pilots said.  
Mr E. Griffiths, Conserva-  
tive spokesman on industry,  
said yesterday he had just  
returned from a package hol-  
iday in Tenerife and wished  
Mr Benn could have heard the  
comments of affected tourists.  
He would have been left in no  
doubt that large numbers of  
those who made recent bookings  
with Court Line, or maintained  
reservations before June 25 did  
so in the belief that Mr Benn's  
statement to Parliament that  
day meant what it said.  
"In short they trusted the  
word of a Secretary of State  
who said that he was national-  
izing Court Shipbuilders to, in  
his own words, stabilize the  
situation, including the holiday  
booked for this summer",  
Mr Benn was seeking to shuffle

Background to crash 2  
Airlift from Spain 2  
Letters 13  
and in the light of assurances  
from the company at the begin-  
ning of July that the national-  
ization of shipbuilding interests  
meant that holiday commitments  
could be met for the rest of the  
season.  
"I have no objection what-  
ever to an inquiry", he said. "I  
am confident the evidence will  
substantiate the points we have  
made and show how ridiculous  
and politically motivated are the  
accusations of Mr Hesse and  
Mr Thorpe."  
A call for an inquiry came on  
Saturday from Mr Michael  
Hesse, senior Conservative  
frontbench spokesman on trade  
and industry. Mr Benn's answer  
was that he would not be against  
a full investigation.  
It was only after he asked a  
series of questions to examine  
Court Line's difficulties that  
they became evident. Mr Benn  
said it was the company that  
had assured the Government  
that holidaymakers would be  
protected.  
Mr E. Griffiths, Conserva-  
tive spokesman on industry,  
said yesterday he had just  
returned from a package hol-  
iday in Tenerife and wished  
Mr Benn could have heard the  
comments of affected tourists.  
He would have been left in no  
doubt that large numbers of  
those who made recent bookings  
with Court Line, or maintained  
reservations before June 25 did  
so in the belief that Mr Benn's  
statement to Parliament that  
day meant what it said.  
"In short they trusted the  
word of a Secretary of State  
who said that he was national-  
izing Court Shipbuilders to, in  
his own words, stabilize the  
situation, including the holiday  
booked for this summer",  
Mr Benn was seeking to shuffle

out of his responsibilities and  
place the blame on someone  
else, Mr Griffiths  
added.  
Facts that were irrefutable  
were a serious failure of com-  
munication between the Depart-  
ment of Industry and Court  
Line, the result in part of Mr  
Benn's "unusually haste" to  
seize on holidaymakers' troubles  
as an excuse to nationalize the  
shipbuilding elements.  
"An inquiry is essential to  
establish whether Mr Benn,  
when he spoke to Parliament,  
knew that Court Line's difficul-  
ties would not be solved in time  
to save these holidays", he  
added.  
Last night, there was some  
further confusion, but this time  
concerning difficulties facing  
the Official Receiver, who is  
provisional liquidator of the  
main Court Line company, and  
Mr Rupert Nicholson his  
special manager.  
The four companies operat-  
ing Clarksons, Horizon and  
certain other holidays have filed  
bankruptcy petitions but those  
will not be heard until the  
courts reconvene in October  
after the summer vacation. In  
the meantime interest will  
be on how the trustees will  
view their commitments to the  
companies and holiday-  
makers.  
Technically, all the money  
they have received from  
customers for holidays already  
booked should belong to the  
liquidators yet to be appointed,  
of these four companies.  
But many may take the view  
that since the bankrupt holiday  
companies could be regarded as  
being in breach of contract for  
not providing holidays, they can  
Continued on page 2, col 8

## Travel groups more helpful on refunds

Geddes  
association of British  
agents said last night  
that the 100,000 people  
booked holidays with  
Court Line would get  
back at least half the  
money they  
of the last in line of  
groups of creditors  
Line, those who have  
not yet had their  
will probably get little  
from the liquidation  
company's assets. But  
bought holidays by Court  
-ABTA and now de-  
a trust fund, is not  
hose assets and may  
d of as the association  
without the consent of  
the Receiver, Mr George  
of ABTA, said yes-  
E2m of that bond is  
to go to pay for the  
ne of the 45,000 hol-  
 stranded abroad and  
zel charges incurred  
night last Thursday,  
collapse of the tour  
m likely to be left of  
bond after the rescue  
will be available for  
to those who have  
on holidays paid in  
Mr Matthews said. His  
felt its first priority  
to the British public  
foreign holidaymakers  
Court Line.  
tion there is about  
by travel agents in  
oliday payments for  
e subsidiaries, which  
has advised its mem-  
to pass on to the  
no hope of anyone  
any money from a  
rance policy as none  
financial failure of

the tour operator. Even those  
who cancelled holidays before  
Court Line's collapse may not  
receive back all their money.  
Usually the insurers pay, a  
proportion of the refund, with  
the tour operator the balance.  
But Court Line's collapse would  
involve repayment of the in-  
surer's share only.  
Most travel agents stopped  
payment to Court Line immedi-  
ately after the collapse.  
Mr Matthews said yesterday  
that all customers would cer-  
tainly get some money. How  
much would not be known for  
at least another couple of  
weeks. But, he said, "if it was  
only 20 per cent, we would feel  
we had failed".  
Under the ABTA system,  
bonds are individual to the  
companies which lodge them,  
and are equivalent to 5 per cent  
of the annual projected turn-  
over of that company. One of  
the Court Line subsidiaries  
Horizon, has recently had so  
few bookings that those booked  
with Horizon can expect to re-  
ceive much larger payments,  
perhaps virtually all their  
money, from the Horizon bond.  
Those booked with Clark-  
sons, 45 and 45 Sports.  
Owners Services Ltd has not  
been affected by the Court Line  
collapse. Negotiations are under  
way which are expected to lead  
to a takeover of this profit-  
making subsidiary of Court Line.  
The 3,000 Court Line staff,  
1,200 in the aviation divi-  
sion and 1,800 in the tour operat-  
ing and overseas division, have  
been dismissed. Only a hand-  
ful have been retained by the  
liquidator to carry on essential  
business.

## Balpa says definite assurances given

Court Line Aviation pilots  
said last night that the Govern-  
ment had assured them five  
weeks ago of a £4m loan to safe-  
guard holidays. They said the  
assurance had been given by Mr  
Stanley Clinton Davis, Under-  
Secretary at the Department of  
Trade.  
A statement issued in Luton  
by Court Line members of the  
British Air Line Pilots Associa-  
tion (Balpa) said: "We deplore  
the fact that this assurance  
proved to be incorrect."  
Mr Clinton Davis had told  
pilots at a Commons meeting  
on July 9 that although the  
Government was not prepared  
to nationalize Court Line's  
aviation and leisure companies,  
it would "ensure that the half-  
million passengers already  
booked to travel will be safe-  
guarded by government support  
in the form of a £4m loan". The  
Government would monitor the  
loan to ensure that it was spent  
to accommodate those passen-  
gers.  
The pilots said they also  
deplored the fact that three days  
later, on July 12, the directors  
of Court Line had assured them  
that the company was in a  
strong trading position and  
would not only complete the  
summer season but continue  
operations through 1975, even  
though it might be "at a  
reduced capacity".  
Captain Colin Dawson, chair-  
man of Balpa's Court Line  
branch, which has 165 members,  
said yesterday: "We don't know  
what we can do next but we are  
at least hoping to prick the con-  
sciences of quite a few people."

## increase in supply

as a sharp increase in  
supply last month  
usually regarded as  
most reliable indica-  
monetary behaviour,  
y 3 per cent, after  
in which it had  
constant.  
k of England gives a  
against reading too  
the figures, as there  
factors, are to be in-  
many observers may  
the figures as a sign  
etary policy is being  
lightly.  
criticism has been  
against the monetary  
s for the tightness of  
ply in recent months.  
business News, page 15

## Future of charter firm is in doubt

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent  
The future of a small British  
charter airline, Donaldson  
International, appeared in  
doubt last night. The company's  
air transport licences have  
been revoked by the Civil Avia-  
tion Authority.  
The authority confirmed last  
night that the revocation was  
contained in a letter sent to  
Donaldson at the end of last  
week, and that the time has  
expired without a reply being  
received from the airline. There  
was, however, a short time left  
for Donaldson to appeal against  
the authority's order.  
The authority has for a long  
time been concerned about the  
structure and strength of  
Donaldson International. It re-  
fused last year to issue the  
airline with a licence to operate



Kevin Mallon (left) and Brendan Hughes, were believed to be among the 19 men who escaped from Portlaoise prison yesterday. The photograph, taken about three years ago, shows Mr Hughes carrying a sub-machine gun and Mr Mallon a box of explosives before a customs post raid.

## 19 IRA prisoners hijack way to freedom after jail explosions

From Robert Fisk  
Belfast  
In the most spectacular mass  
escape staged by the IRA 19  
leading members of the Pro-  
visionals yesterday broke out of  
Ireland's top security prison at  
Portlaoise, blasting down the  
doors of the jail with high ex-  
plosives and running from the  
grounds under fire from the  
Irish Army.  
Two of the most important  
IRA officers in the country, An  
Kevin Mallon and Brendan  
Hughes, were almost certainly  
among those who got away.  
Sources close to the IRA in  
Dublin confirmed last night that  
the escape was organized by Mr  
Mallon, formerly the IRA's  
battalion commander on the  
west Ulster border.  
The explosives used had  
apparently been smuggled into  
the jail several days ago and  
hidden in the cells. One report  
yesterday said that some of the  
prisoners were armed at the  
time of the escape. The 19 men  
overpowered prison officers in  
the special security block in  
which they were housed and  
disguised as prison staff, made  
their way out of the jail through  
the grounds of the governor's  
house.  
The IRA have made some  
remarkable breakouts from jails  
in Northern Ireland—seven men  
swam to freedom from the  
prison ship Maidstone in Belfast  
Lough in 1971, for example, and  
11 men left the Crumlin Road  
jail in the city dressed as a  
football team—but never on this  
scale.  
Ironically, the 150 Republican  
prisoners housed at Portlaoise  
were moved there only last year  
after the IRA's helicopter  
escape from Mountjoy jail, in  
Dublin, because the authorities  
believed that the new prison,  
which is more than 50 miles  
from the capital, would be  
escape-proof.

The police, the Irish Army,  
and the Dublin government de-  
clined to issue any statement  
last night, but it is clear that  
the escape was planned long in  
advance. Mr Mallon and Mr  
Hughes already had experience  
at breaking out of jail since  
both were in the helicopter that  
lifted the IRA leader Seamus  
Twomey out of Mountjoy last  
October. Mr Mallon, it was dis-  
closed yesterday, had also orga-  
nized the abortive escape from  
Portlaoise several weeks ago. An  
80 feet long tunnel, built after  
Mr Mallon had noticed a stream  
running under the prison walls,  
was discovered by the police.  
At about 12.40 yesterday  
afternoon, what sounded like  
two shots were heard near the  
jail and immediately afterwards  
the 19 men, all of them inside  
the security block near the back  
of the prison, attacked the  
warders. After overpowering  
them, they took their keys and  
their black jackets before pre-  
paring to escape. The prisoners  
appeared to have been wearing  
black trousers already and some  
apparently donned imitation  
warders' caps made out of  
paper mache. They used the  
keys to get into the prison yard  
and placed explosives against  
the door that led from the yard  
into the grounds of the govern-  
or's house.  
The door disintegrated and  
the prisoners rushed through  
and set explosives against a gate  
in the outer wall. At that point  
the story becomes confused, but  
the Irish Army, on permanent  
duty round the prison, appar-  
ently opened fire.  
Local people say that the men  
could be seen running through  
the back gardens of houses near  
the prison. Two of them were  
said to have been shot and  
wounded by the Army, but all  
successfully made their get-  
away. On the Dublin road they  
hijacked two cars and a van,  
using either revolvers or imita-  
tion weapons. They began to  
drive towards Mountmellick,  
where they apparently ex-  
changed vehicles.  
A trail of hijacked cars led  
to Portlaoise, to Leix,  
about 20 miles from the jail.  
In spite of road blocks and army  
checkpoints which stretched all  
over Ireland, nothing had been  
seen of the 19 men last night.  
Another prisoner inside Port-  
laoise is Joseph Cahill, at one  
time the Belfast brigade com-  
mander of the IRA. Mr Cahill  
has been suffering from a  
serious heart complaint and is  
not thought to have been in-  
volved in the escape. However,  
Mr Mallon is of far more  
importance just now than Mr  
Cahill.  
During the Provisionals' cur-  
rent campaign, he led the IRA  
in their border incursions  
around Co. Fermanagh and Co.  
Tyrone and, at least according  
to British Army intelligence,  
helped to run the IRA's bomb-  
ing campaign in Britain. The  
latter accusation may well be  
incorrect, but Mr Mallon has  
always been one of the men  
most sought after by the  
security forces north of the  
border. In September last year  
he was charged in Dublin with  
possession of weapons.  
After escaping from Mountjoy  
with Mr Twomey, he and Mr  
Hughes were recaptured in the  
Republic early this year.  
In Northern Ireland yester-  
day the mainly Roman Catho-  
lic Social Democratic and  
Labour Party announced that  
it was to send a six-man dele-  
gation to London this week to  
see Mr Heath, the Opposition  
leader, and Mr Thorpe, the  
Liberal leader, to express their  
fears about the "third force"  
which "loyalists" in the Pro-  
vince are threatening to set up.

## Archbishop held for Israel for gunrunning

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, Aug 18  
Archbishop Hilarion Capucci,  
the Greek Catholic Patriarchal  
Vicar of Jerusalem, was  
remanded in custody for 15  
days today by an Israeli court  
on suspicion of gunrunning for  
Al Fatah, the Palestinian guer-  
rilla organization.  
The Syrian-born head of the  
Greek Catholic Church in East  
Jerusalem and spiritual leader  
of the community on the West  
Bank was detained by police at  
7 a.m. at his home in Beit  
Hannina, north of Jerusalem.  
Chief Superintendent Nahum  
Bosmi, spokesman for the  
Israel police, said a search of  
the Archbishop's Mercedes car  
on August 8 revealed machine-  
guns, revolvers, hand grenades,  
hidden in secret compartments.  
The clergyman had returned  
from Lebanon a few days ear-  
lier. He was allowed to go free  
until today "out of operational  
considerations", which the  
spokesman declined to explain.

## Rain fails to stop fall in water level

By a Staff Reporter  
In spite of recent heavy rain  
in parts of the country, water  
resources in southern England  
have continued to decline, the  
British Waterways Board an-  
nounced yesterday. To protect  
fish stocks in some reservoirs,  
there will be navigational  
restrictions from Saturday until  
further notice on the Oxford  
and Grand Union canals.  
The situation is made to seem  
more serious by the long-range  
weather forecast, which on Fri-  
day predicted dry weather until  
mid-September.  
Meanwhile, London entered  
its flood warning season yester-  
day. Although the risk of flood-  
ing in the area from Havering  
in the east to Hammersmith in  
the west has been reduced by  
interim defences in the Thames,  
some risk remains.  
Until the Thames barrier  
comes into effect, probably in  
1978, precautions must continue  
to be taken, the Ministry of  
Agriculture says. Warnings of  
tidal breaches caused by a  
North Sea surge will continue to  
be given by sirens and BBC  
broadcasts.  
Waterspouts off coast: Water-  
spouts occurred off the South  
coast yesterday and coastguards  
radioed a warning to small craft.  
Shipping reported one water-  
spout five miles south of  
Brighton and another was seen  
heading east off the Isle of  
Wight. Mr Charles Hanson,  
master of the coaster City of  
Athens, bound for Dover, said:  
"It was about 200 yards away  
from us, a solid column of water  
about 20ft high."

## The rest of the news

- Industrial relations: TUC wants pickets' right to obstruct highways included in Bill 2
- Scottish assembly: Labour vote for devolution leaves SNP unmoved 2
- Celtic Congress: Charter shows alarm at decline of culture and language 3
- Liberal plan: Rents to keep pace with cost of living 3
- Potholes freed: Rescuers move two-ton boulder to reach five men 3
- Italy: Socialist leader calls for review of position in Western alliance 4
- Washington: Attempt fails to discredit Rockefeller candidacy 4
- Egypt: Mr Sadat and Col Gaddafi shelve differences 4
- Law of the Sea: Failure to reach tentative agreement may lead to further conferences 5
- Bangladesh: Corruption adds to flood troubles 5
- Interview: The intensely private life of Richard Burton 6
- Monday Book: James Joyce, the literary oyster 7
- Motor racing: Reutemann wins Austrian Grand Prix 8
- Protecting property: Two-page special report 10-11
- Nato: Obsolete strategy that keeps five million men under arms 12
- Steel: State board chiefs resist at Whitehall delay over closures 15
- Washington: Energy board accused of ignoring consumer on oil prices 15
- Agriculture 14
- Home 2,3
- Appointments 14
- Overseas 4,5
- Arts 7
- Obituary 14
- Business 15-20
- Premium Bds 14
- Chess 5, 14
- Property 21
- Court 14
- Science 14
- Crossword 24
- Sport 8,9
- Diary 12
- TV & Radio 23
- Entertainments 14
- Theatres, etc 7
- Features 6, 12
- 25 Years Ago 14
- Letters 15
- Universities 14
- News 2
- Weather 2
- European 4
- Wills 14

## Turkish forces now in position to begin siege of Nicosia

From Paul Martin  
Nicosia, Aug 18  
President Glafkos Clerides lodged protests with the United States, Russia and the United Nations today as a Turkish siege of Nicosia crept closer. The Turks have pushed their armour south of the so-called Atilla Line and are now in a position to completely isolate the capital.  
In his protests, President Clerides accused the Turks of preparing for a complete occupa-  
tion of Cyprus. Before he met the two ambassadors and General Prem Chand, the United Nations commander, the Turks cut the water supply to the Greek Cypriot community in Nicosia. The source of the city's water at Morphou fell into Turkish hands last week.  
Thousands of residents of Nicosia have now joined the estimated 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees who have fled to the Troodos mountains and the southern tip of the island. The Turkish offensive has created renewed panic among the Greek Cypriot majority. With the Turks poised south-east and south-west of the capital they fear a final pincer move-  
ment to seal off the capital.  
Despite their declared cease-  
fire, the Turks launched a new ground operation against the towns of Athienou and Pyrgi, about 10 miles south of Nicosia. Breaking through Greek Cypriot defences, the Turkish tanks rolled into the towns yesterday sealing one of the two remaining access roads from the capital to the south-  
ern towns.  
The Turks are now holding Pyrgi with six tanks and in-  
fantry dug in along the  
Nicosia-Larnaca road. However, this morning two columns of tanks and armoured cars rolled across the plain from the Turkish-held Famagusta road and are now in battle formation behind Pyrgi and Athienou. They face three National Guard tanks dug in along a ridge a few miles west of the Larnaca road.  
Most of the Greek defenders have now pulled back to the Greek town of Dhali farther west near the Limassol road, the only Greek Cypriot access route to the capital. With the road under their control the Turks are expected to push farther south and south-west to secure the Turkish Cypriot vil-  
lage of Louroujina, one of the largest in the island, and the tiny Turkish hamlet of Ghosli.  
This latest violation of the ceasefire by the Turks has raised tensions in the island. The Greek Cypriot National Guard has been issued with orders to avoid all confronta-  
tion, less this provokes mass-  
ive Turkish reaction. Hour after hour the Greek buildup continues, a Greek Cypriot officer in Dhali told me. "Where is the ceasefire? If I can control my men even to the single rifle shot shouldn't the Turks do the same?"  
The creeping occupation has caused disillusion and despond-  
ency among Greek Cypriots. From Mr Clerides downwards the Greek Cypriots feel aban-  
doned by the world. In an interview with the BBC today, Mr Clerides said the Turkish aim was to drive the Greek Cypriots from the towns to the Troodos mountains where they would make their last stand.  
Nearly half Greek Cypriots are refugees, page 4  
Leading article, page 13

## Pressure in Athens to join in fighting

From Mario Miodano  
Athens, Aug 18  
The threat of war between Greece and Turkey was renewed tonight as Western efforts to ease the crisis became futile. The latest Turkish ceasefire violations in Cyprus have aroused an almost irresistible temptation to the Greeks to defy the odds and make a dash for the island to fight back the Turks.  
Military experts believe an operation of this magnitude could only be undertaken jointly by Greece and Britain as guarantor powers for Cyprus.  
The distance from the east coast of Crete to Cyprus is about 290 miles and landing craft can cover it in 26 hours. The flying distance from Rhodes to Nicosia is a little less than 230 miles. Proper air cover for a landing operation involving one division, for example, could be provided only by British Phantoms from the sovereign base area. The Turks have three army divisions in Cyprus.  
Reports that car ferries and other passenger ships were not on their regular schedules in Greece today has encouraged rumours that Greece might attempt, after all, to react to what the public here regards as an unbearable provocation by Turkey.  
However, a British involve-  
ment at this juncture is ruled out, especially after Mr Wilson's personal message yesterday to Mr Karamanlis, in which he congratulated the Greek Prime Minister warmly for opting against war with Turkey.  
As the tension increased again it was becoming evident that relations between Athens and Washington were cooling perceptibly. Mr Henry Tasca, the United States Ambassador, saw Mr Karamanlis again today to deliver another message from Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, the third in 48 hours.  
This latest message, in reply to the Greek refusal to return to the Geneva peace talks in the face of Turkey's military fait accompli, apparently urged the Greeks to negotiate promptly for fear that the Turks might use pressure by seizing more Cypriot territory. Dr Kissinger had, in a sense, posted a suggestion-box on the Cyprus problem, by asking all concerned to contribute ideas on how the United States could help in finding an equitable solution to satisfy all parties. American officials explained that the steady flow of notes between Washington and Turkey.  
Continued on page 4, col 4

# We shine in the Caribbean.

We fly to the Caribbean,  
Bermuda and the Bahamas more  
often than any other airline—  
19 flights a week to 10 destinations.  
All with traditional British  
Airways care and service.  
We offer 'Poundstretcher' low  
fares from £113 return.  
We give you Sovereign  
Holidays—the un-package  
Caribbean holiday you've always  
wanted.  
Ask your travel agent or  
British Airways shop for details.  
**British  
airways**  
We'll take more care of you.  
\*Subject to charge and Government approval.



## HOME NEWS

## TUC wants pickets' right to obstruct highway included in new industrial relations Bill

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Correspondent

More powers for trade unions, including extended rights to picket, are proposed in a TUC memorandum to the Government published today. The TUC's proposals are intended as the foundation for the next phase of Labour's industrial legislation, the Employment Protection Bill, expected in the autumn.

In a lengthy document submitted to Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, the TUC says the proposed Bill is the second stage in enacting legislation that will assist the system of industrial relations in Britain to operate effectively and smoothly.

The TUC general council argues that statute law "can only play a subordinate part" in labour relations, but legislation ensuring minimum rights is needed to extend the rights of workers and trade unions beyond those established in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act which abolished the Industrial Relations Act of 1971.

Some of the TUC's ideas on conditions of industrial relations and unfair dismissal are likely to be non-controversial, but other proposals are almost certain to be opposed strongly by Opposition parties during the second election campaign.

On picketing, the TUC asks to "clarify" the present law. It says that "pickets should have the right to obstruct the highway for a reasonable period and in a reasonably non-violent manner sufficient to effect the

purpose of communicating or obtaining information, or peacefully persuading others not to work."

On trade union membership, it says that all contracts of employment must stipulate that employers must not prevent or deter employees from joining an independent trade union or penalize them for doing so.

If an employer penalized or discriminated against a worker for joining a union, short of dismissing him, the worker should be able to ask an industrial tribunal to order the removal of the penalty or discrimination, and award compensation.

The proposals are discussed in the general council's annual report to congress published today. The Employment Protection Bill, the TUC suggests, should include improved compensation for unfair dismissal, better rights to notice, and enhanced provision for redundancy.

It also argues that the Bill should limit an employer's disciplinary powers over his workforce. A worker should have a right to complain to an industrial tribunal if his employer withheld money or imposed "unreasonable" work rules.

Employers should not be able to dismiss a woman because she is pregnant, and she should be able to get her job back automatically up to a year after leaving. A statutory period of 30 weeks' paid maternity leave is also suggested. If enacted, the provisions would mean substantial changes in the practices of some firms employing mainly women.

## Mr Mayhew predicts mental care crisis

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for the Social Services, was urged yesterday to inject more cash into the mental health service, to ease current difficulties.

Mr Christopher Mayhew, MP for Woolwich, East, and chairman of the Mental Health Association, said in a letter to Mrs Castle that there was a "gross inadequacy" of residential services in the mental health field. The trouble arose from a shortage of day-care and residential places.

He added: "The acute shortage of such community-based facilities is bringing about a crisis situation in many areas."

Attention had been focused on the crisis by the impending closure of Holmebush and Holmebush, two private mental units in West Sussex.

Mr Mayhew said that so long as local authorities were prevented from developing their programmes for the mentally handicapped and while some other authorities could dodge national provisions, there would be a "gross inequality" of social service departments and "variable" private care.

## Labour vote for assembly leaves SNP unmoved

From Ronald Faus  
Glasgow

The decision by the Labour Party in Scotland to wrench itself on to the pathway leading towards more devolution and an elected Scottish Assembly has left the Scottish National Party unmoved.

Mr Douglas Crawford, vice-chairman of the SNP, said yesterday: "Labour's decision can only enhance our electoral prospects."

The nationalists' reaction would have been essentially the same if the decision had been made at the special conference on devolution, called by the Labour Party in Glasgow, had gone the opposite way. But the Scottish Labour executive's abhorrence of all the proposed styles of devolution raised few hands in support. It was from the SNP about the necessity for Scotland to have more say in controlling its own affairs. Now our supporters on the shopfloor have an answer. We have cut the ground from under the SNP, one delegate said.

The SNP dismissed the conference decision as expediency. "The people of Scotland will be forgiven if they regard this latest move in the same light as the many promises which Labour has made in the past to Scotland and then broken," Mr Crawford said.

Although the 354 delegates voted overwhelmingly against the Scottish executive's anti-devolution line, there were many calls for caution and a few irritated demands from those curious to know more details of what the national executive in London was really proposing.

Mr William Mack, of Maryhill, uttered the chilliest warning. He was prepared to vote for devolution without fully understanding what it was about. "But if you fail to make it work, you will have destroyed the Scottish Labour Party, and the national Labour Party will be in perpetual opposition and eventual decline."

He added: "If a Scottish assembly is to be the answer to the problems confronting us, please don't put it up as a vote catcher and then run away from it. This is one of the reasons why political democracy is treated with contempt by the man in the street. He doesn't believe you."

## Building workers to challenge compact

By Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC's "social contract" with the Government faces its first big credibility test this week over building workers' pay. Mr George Smith, the construction union leader, will be asked by senior members of the TUC general council to explain a claim for increases of up to £19 a week which files in the face of TUC advice to union negotiators.

Top officials of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT) expect the meeting to take place on Friday, little more than a week before the annual Trades Union Congress is due to endorse the TUC guidelines on voluntary wage restraint.

The construction union's militant claim, which is contrary to the TUC's advice that wage increases should in the main be confined to keeping up with rises in the cost of living, was drawn up at the union's policy-making conference in June. Delegates then ignored the plea of Mr Smith, the union's general secretary, not to tie their leadership to specific figures. They overwhelmingly backed a Left-wing resolution calling for new nationally agreed rates for a 15-hour week of £49 for labourers and £52.50 for craftsmen.

The building industry wages claim is the biggest in the pipeline as the autumn bargaining season opens, and serious negotiations on it are expected to begin on September 9. The impact of the construction union's talks with the TUC on its negotiating posture will be closely watched.

## Labour vote for assembly leaves SNP unmoved

From Ronald Faus  
Glasgow

The decision by the Labour Party in Scotland to wrench itself on to the pathway leading towards more devolution and an elected Scottish Assembly has left the Scottish National Party unmoved.

Mr Douglas Crawford, vice-chairman of the SNP, said yesterday: "Labour's decision can only enhance our electoral prospects."

The nationalists' reaction would have been essentially the same if the decision had been made at the special conference on devolution, called by the Labour Party in Glasgow, had gone the opposite way. But the Scottish Labour executive's abhorrence of all the proposed styles of devolution raised few hands in support. It was from the SNP about the necessity for Scotland to have more say in controlling its own affairs. Now our supporters on the shopfloor have an answer. We have cut the ground from under the SNP, one delegate said.

The SNP dismissed the conference decision as expediency. "The people of Scotland will be forgiven if they regard this latest move in the same light as the many promises which Labour has made in the past to Scotland and then broken," Mr Crawford said.

Although the 354 delegates voted overwhelmingly against the Scottish executive's anti-devolution line, there were many calls for caution and a few irritated demands from those curious to know more details of what the national executive in London was really proposing.

Mr William Mack, of Maryhill, uttered the chilliest warning. He was prepared to vote for devolution without fully understanding what it was about. "But if you fail to make it work, you will have destroyed the Scottish Labour Party, and the national Labour Party will be in perpetual opposition and eventual decline."

He added: "If a Scottish assembly is to be the answer to the problems confronting us, please don't put it up as a vote catcher and then run away from it. This is one of the reasons why political democracy is treated with contempt by the man in the street. He doesn't believe you."

## Shelter director ends long walk

Mr Douglas Tibbe, director of Shelter, completed a 335-mile sponsored walk from Newcastle to London yesterday. His three sons, Duncan, aged 14, Ewan, aged 10, and Malcolm, aged 8, accompanied their father, who is aged 43, for most of the walk.

"You make promises and don't keep them, and the sort of devotion I would like to see is that which brings for ordinary people policies which eliminate fear of want, bad housing and fear of minority oppression. But I am not a nationalist, and unless we deal with these problems on a national level no Scottish Assembly will save the Labour Party."

The effort to produce a united welcome to the principle of devolution was strong enough to win over six of the major trade unions and to reduce the debate necessary to decide the issue from two days to one. The Labour Party in Scotland now has a positive answer to nationalism.

"Before, we had to keep quiet when the argument came up from the SNP about the necessity for Scotland to have more say in controlling its own affairs. Now our supporters on the shopfloor have an answer. We have cut the ground from under the SNP, one delegate said."

Dismay in the Scottish executive that support had fallen away from them so conclusively and without even a card vote, was balanced by the relief within the national executive in London which, according to Mr Ron Hayward, the Labour Party general secretary, had merely been following the lead on devolution given by the Scottish conference last March.

Since then it had become clear that Scotland was crucial to Labour's chance of winning the next election. The SNP about the necessity for Scotland to have more say in controlling its own affairs. Now our supporters on the shopfloor have an answer. We have cut the ground from under the SNP, one delegate said.

Labour holds 40 of the 71 Scottish parliamentary seats. The SNP has won seven, but the lesson of recent local elections is that the nationalists could make further inroads into Labour support. Although Labour now has a policy agreed on devolution nationally and in Scotland, it is doubted that the issue has been truly settled and there is resentment that the party is now trying to appease the nationalists.

Leading article, page 13

## Clarksons' chiefs 'gave safety assurance'

Midland travel agents were assured that holidays booked with Clarksons, a Court Line subsidiary, were safe only 15 days before the collapse, an Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) official said.

Mr Ray Broad, Midlands representative of the ABTA, Retail Agents' Council, said the agents had been entertained in Birmingham on July 31 by senior Clarksons executives, who assured them that the group was financially sound.

He said: "They thought that the injection of government money would be sufficient to pay for all their needs. I certainly got the impression that everything was all right."

Clarksons executives have urged the Government to make an immediate statement "relating to the monies paid by the public on the basis of earlier assurances given by you on the position of the Court group of companies."

Mr Patrick Cornack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire, South-West, said yesterday that he intends to introduce a private member's Bill to make insurance cover for all package holidays obligatory as soon as Parliament reassembles.

Mr James Gray, a company director, of Swanton Drive, Dereham, Norfolk, who paid £300 to Court Line for a holiday in Portugal to get the money back because the words did not correspond with the figures on his cheque. Mr Gray said yesterday: "I'm very relieved."

Airfair, Court Line's advance booking charter operator, said that flights booked through the company were safe, although a surplus might be required.

It said in a statement: "All flights up to the end of August have been paid for in full by Airfair as well as substantial advance payments for flying in September and October."

All passengers holding tickets should therefore report for their flights as normal and obtain a receipt from the carrier for any extra amount charged.

Construction union leaders will tell the TUC that the gap between the industry's negotiated rates and the price paid for craft labour is unrealistically wide and must be closed if the TUC's objective of eliminating the tax abuses of "Lump" working is to be achieved.

To that extent, the union will argue that the 1,250,000 workers in building and civil engineering are a "special case" demanding greater flexibility for bargaining than is allowed under TUC guidelines. But there is certain to be strong resistance among other union leaders over classifying construction workers with nurses and train drivers.

The building industry wages claim is the biggest in the pipeline as the autumn bargaining season opens, and serious negotiations on it are expected to begin on September 9. The impact of the construction union's talks with the TUC on its negotiating posture will be closely watched.

The Government should offer limited compensation for holiday-makers should the Court Line package tour from the North of England to southern Spain, said they had had no food for 24 hours and had slept on airport floors.

Mr Raymond Craig and his wife Jennifer, from Croxeth Drive, near Manchester, said: "We were thrown out of our hotel at mid-day on Saturday and we had to change in the toilets. We had nothing to eat and many of us had to spend the night on airport benches and floors. I think I got about an hour's sleep."

He added that the British Consulate was "totally ineffective" at the airport. She said that each traveller was offered 100 pesetas (about 75p) and told "that if we were broke to go to the social security when we arrived at Manchester to get us home. It was for a time chaotic and the Spanish authorities were pathetic—they just didn't want to know."

The passengers who had waited all night at the airport, spoke of a "panic rush" at the news that there was a flight leaving for London. People with suitcases charged airline desks and a few got on board.

Mr Arnold Boyd, who spent £500 for his family's fortnight holiday in Torremolinos, said: "Most of the couriers attached to the travel companies in Spain just cleared off on Wednesday after receiving letters from their respective companies. They left us in the lurch."

A coach was being provided for the passengers to be taken from Heathrow to Manchester last night.

One passenger said: "The first food I had since Saturday morning was on the flight home. British Airways have been marvellous."

British Airways later provided another special flight to Malaga to pick up stranded passengers.

The first British Airways rescue flight arrived at Heathrow airport yesterday from Minorca with 103 passengers on board.

In other Mediterranean areas, including Rimini, Corsica and the Algarve, hotels have threatened to eject British holidaymakers or to impound their baggage.

Four British Airways Tridentes left Heathrow yesterday: One to bring back 140 passengers from Ibiza, two to fetch 243 from Minorca and a fourth to pick up 140 at Barcelona.

## Mr Benn informed of Court Line difficulties shortly after Labour assumed office

By Maurice Corina

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, first learned of the Court Line difficulties soon after the election. He was then advised that the department was not able to pay a £9m state loan arranged the previous November for the modernization of Court Shipbuilders.

Civil servants were unable to pay any money, because Court Line could not meet a condition of that loan—that £3m of initial investment monies should be provided by the group from its own resources.

Mr Benn's advisers were also in possession of Court Line's full accounts on March 13. A shortage of funds was then told of efforts to improve borrowing powers and by April 1 all the four operating companies had been grouped under a new division called Court Holiday Holdings.

The Government was reassured because the Civil Aviation Authority made no moves to revoke any licences for air movements of holidaymakers.

On June 20 the share price was sliding badly, so Court Line revealed that it was seeking outside help to complete an in-depth analysis of the holiday business. Mr John Young, managing director, issued an official statement:

"As far as the company's present position is concerned, the company has had talks recently with its bankers and there is a traditional basis upon which financing can be met."

Within 24 hours, on June 21, the Department of Industry, on Mr Benn's authority, released the following statement:

"The Government has approved the Government about their current difficulties. Discussions are proceeding urgently, in conjunction with the company's bankers (NatWest and the Westminster Bankers Trust International) to see whether a solution can be found which would secure the interests of the company's shareholders and of holidaymakers who have arranged holidays with the company."

The bankers asked Court Line to go to the Government, for whom the issue posed great difficulties. Not only did it cut across two departmental priorities—lowering the travel business, and industry deals

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined some of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of Mr Benn, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information was given to the TUC.

Two days later Mr Benn told the Commons that the Government was ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and ship repairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and to consider the possibility of stabilizing the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer.

In answer to questions, Mr Benn said: "It was thought right that holidaymakers who had holidays booked this summer should have some reasonable security, and the Government were anxious to help them."

Besides protecting shipyard jobs and orders, the scheme was to which the firm was completely agreeable was "safeguarding the holidaymakers".

The statement I made today is a holding statement designed mainly to reassure my hon friends' constituents about the holidaymakers and holidaymakers.

From July 1 until the collapse

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined some of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of Mr Benn, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information was given to the TUC.

Two days later Mr Benn told the Commons that the Government was ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and ship repairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and to consider the possibility of stabilizing the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer.

In answer to questions, Mr Benn said: "It was thought right that holidaymakers who had holidays booked this summer should have some reasonable security, and the Government were anxious to help them."

Besides protecting shipyard jobs and orders, the scheme was to which the firm was completely agreeable was "safeguarding the holidaymakers".

The statement I made today is a holding statement designed mainly to reassure my hon friends' constituents about the holidaymakers and holidaymakers.

From July 1 until the collapse

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined some of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of Mr Benn, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information was given to the TUC.

Two days later Mr Benn told the Commons that the Government was ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and ship repairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and to consider the possibility of stabilizing the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer.

In answer to questions, Mr Benn said: "It was thought right that holidaymakers who had holidays booked this summer should have some reasonable security, and the Government were anxious to help them."

Besides protecting shipyard jobs and orders, the scheme was to which the firm was completely agreeable was "safeguarding the holidaymakers".

The statement I made today is a holding statement designed mainly to reassure my hon friends' constituents about the holidaymakers and holidaymakers.

From July 1 until the collapse

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined some of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of Mr Benn, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information was given to the TUC.

Two days later Mr Benn told the Commons that the Government was ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and ship repairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and to consider the possibility of stabilizing the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer.

In answer to questions, Mr Benn said: "It was thought right that holidaymakers who had holidays booked this summer should have some reasonable security, and the Government were anxious to help them."

Besides protecting shipyard jobs and orders, the scheme was to which the firm was completely agreeable was "safeguarding the holidaymakers".

The statement I made today is a holding statement designed mainly to reassure my hon friends' constituents about the holidaymakers and holidaymakers.

From July 1 until the collapse

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined some of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of Mr Benn, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information was given to the TUC.

Two days later Mr Benn told the Commons that the Government was ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and ship repairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and to consider the possibility of stabilizing the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer.

In answer to questions, Mr Benn said: "It was thought right that holidaymakers who had holidays booked this summer should have some reasonable security, and the Government were anxious to help them."

Besides protecting shipyard jobs and orders, the scheme was to which the firm was completely agreeable was "safeguarding the holidaymakers".

The statement I made today is a holding statement designed mainly to reassure my hon friends' constituents about the holidaymakers and holidaymakers.

From July 1 until the collapse

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined some of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of Mr Benn, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information was given to the TUC.

Two days later Mr Benn told the Commons that the Government was ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and ship repairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and to consider the possibility of stabilizing the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer.

In answer to questions, Mr Benn said: "It was thought right that holidaymakers who had holidays booked this summer should have some reasonable security, and the Government were anxious to help them."

Besides protecting shipyard jobs and orders, the scheme was to which the firm was completely agreeable was "safeguarding the holidaymakers".

The statement I made today is a holding statement designed mainly to reassure my hon friends' constituents about the holidaymakers and holidaymakers.

From July 1 until the collapse

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined some of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of Mr Benn, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information was given to the TUC.

Two days later Mr Benn told the Commons that the Government was ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and ship repairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and to consider the possibility of stabilizing the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer.

In answer to questions, Mr Benn said: "It was thought right that holidaymakers who had holidays booked this summer should have some reasonable security, and the Government were anxious to help them."

Besides protecting shipyard jobs and orders, the scheme was to which the firm was completely agreeable was "safeguarding the holidaymakers".

The statement I made today is a holding statement designed mainly to reassure my hon friends' constituents about the holidaymakers and holidaymakers.

From July 1 until the collapse

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined some of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of Mr Benn, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information was given to the TUC.

Two days later Mr Benn told the Commons that the Government was ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and ship repairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and to consider the possibility of stabilizing the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer.

In answer to questions, Mr Benn said: "It was thought right that holidaymakers who had holidays booked this summer should have some reasonable security, and the Government were anxious to help them."

Besides protecting shipyard jobs and orders, the scheme was to which the firm was completely agreeable was "safeguarding the holidaymakers".

The statement I made today is a holding statement designed mainly to reassure my hon friends' constituents about the holidaymakers and holidaymakers.

From July 1 until the collapse

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined some of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of Mr Benn, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information was given to the TUC.



ME NEWS

## Charter shows Celtic arm at decline of culture and language

By a Staff Reporter

A felt by Celtic people the erosion of their languages and identities is the main theme of a charter of cultural rights which ended in Nantes. The document, which defines the French Government's attitude to Breton, is being sent to the Nations.

The charter says the decline of Celtic cultures is not only a part of the progress of civilization, but is the result of deliberate policies of states.

Celts should have the right to be educated through their own languages and to have their own histories. The language groups should be provided for by the state. Writers should be protected from political censorship. Each Celtic unit should be supported by a regional assembly, representing the European Community, and speakers of Celtic languages should be dealt with administratively through their native

notable exception is Brittany, where there is a long tradition of repression of the Breton language by the French Government.

The Breton representatives were disappointed that the charter was not worded more strongly in a section dealing with cultural destruction, but the congress added a note regretting that the French Government had not signed the article in the European human rights convention that would enable Bretons to appeal to the Human Rights Commission over the lack of status for Breton in the schools.

The congress, hitherto a predominantly political one and a cultural event, had a youthful one; there was a large number of young people and the older generation on the threat to their languages, and evidence that the resentment among Celtic people to the assimilation of their cultures is hardening.

## ypocrisy' urge by nister inst Tory

Political Staff

warning that a Conservative government would hold public spending and give consumption first.

Mr Armstrong, Under Secretary at the Department of Education and Science, said in a Saturday speech that "if we give a semblance of opportunity to milk our children we have absolute priority to spending in education, and the social services."

Primary education, he said, was the only area where the state was not spending more than it was receiving. He said that the state was not spending more than it was receiving. He said that the state was not spending more than it was receiving.

## Liberals plan to link rents and living cost

By Our Political Staff

The Liberals are preparing economic proposals which will include the indexing of rents in both the public and private sectors so that they would rise along with the cost of living.

Details of how their anti-inflation tax would actually work will also be set out by Mr John Pardoe, the party's spokesman on the economy, in a pamphlet early next month. The proposals would then have to be approved by the parliamentary party before being included in the election manifesto.

The Liberals believe that in the present inflationary climate there will have to be indexing across the board. The case for linking savings to the cost of living was propounded by Mr Pardoe at Chipping Barnet last Wednesday, and it was reported in *The Times* last Thursday that the Liberal manifesto will propose a scheme for index-linked mortgages.

But the Liberals intend to go a good deal further than that to link payments of various kinds to increases in the cost of living. The principle would be applied to public and private rents, to public service prices and to the payment of tax arrears.

It is relevant, the Liberals believe, to wages as well. Therefore they approve of threshold agreements and they might favour an indexed wage-freeze whereby everyone was compensated for rises in the cost of living but was allowed no increase beyond that. Such a comprehensive system of indexing would to Liberal eyes be a means of calming the fears of inflation that generate further inflation as more and more people try to protect themselves against the price increases to come.

Obviously a good deal will be heard during the election campaign of how the different parties would temper the effects of inflation as well as how they would check it.

## Five saved after rock falls in cave

Five potholers trapped by a two-ton boulder were freed yesterday after rescuers, working in a space about 18in square, jacked the rock out of the way. No injuries were reported.

The men entered Lancelotti Pot, near Kettlewell, North Riding, on Saturday morning and became trapped two miles inside. Two of them escaped when the boulder fell and they climbed to the surface to raise the alarm.

Mr Edward Wintpenay, press officer of the Upper Wharfedale Association, said the cave was classified as "super valuable". The journey to the bottom of the system was one of the most strenuous in Britain. The men who were trapped are: Mr Richard Elwood, Mr David Elwood, Mr Vernon Hunsford, Mr Howard Rothwell and Mr John Bagshaw. The two who escaped are Mr John Cunney and Mr John Wilkinson. All are aged between 17 and 23.

Mr Rothwell, a student teacher from Chorley, Lancashire, was 23 on Saturday. It was the fourth time he had spent a birthday underground.

## Anti-freeze warning

Anti-freeze may well become scarce and dearer, the RAC said yesterday. Mr Leslie Webb, the RAC's chief engineer, said that ethylene glycol, the basis of anti-freeze, was being diverted to the plastics and man-made fibre industries.



Ralph Reuder rehearsing at Baden-Powell House, London, yesterday with some of the dancers in the farewell Gang Show, the last to be produced by him after 42 years. It opens on October 21 at the Gaumont State Theatre, Kilburn.

## Artists 'must not destroy what is good'

By a Staff Reporter

The task of the true artist may involve exposing hypocrisy and smugness but not the destruction of what is still valuable or the uprooting of what is good, a Roman Catholic preacher said in Edinburgh yesterday.

Father David John Henry, chaplain to St David's High School, Dalkeith, was preaching to a congregation of writers, artists and representatives of the professions the justice of the Edinburgh corporation at a Pontifical High Mass celebrated by Cardinal Gordon Gray at St Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral to mark the

opening of the Edinburgh festival. There was a time for satire and there was also a time to build and to plant, Father Henry said. It was a negative act in many ways. Film ban sought: Mrs Mary Whitehouse, general secretary of the National Viewers' and

Listeners' Association, is asking the Attorney General to prevent the BBC from screening the controversial film *Rosamund's Baby* (the Press Association reports). It has been bought by the BBC and was given an X certificate and limited to people over 18 when it was released in the cinema.

## Cash crisis for crime victims aid scheme

A new scheme to help the victims of crime is being threatened by a shortage of money. Unless £5,000 can be found it will close at the end of this month.

The project is run by the South-west and South Wales region of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro). It started on January 1 as a six-month experiment. "After a couple of months we knew it was an absolute winner", Mr Nigel Whiskin, regional organizer, said yesterday. "We decided to put it on a permanent basis and cover the whole of Bristol as opposed to just the south of the city."

To obtain more money, he said, the organization had tried statutory sources and voluntary sources.

Mr Whiskin said that during the first six months of the year there had been a crime wave in south Bristol. "It was quite extraordinary: we helped nearly a thousand people."

The scheme is operated by 20 trained volunteers. Every morning police provide the organization with the names and addresses of people who have become victims of crime during the previous 24 hours.

Volunteers help with compensation claims for criminal injuries and supplementary benefit matters; and provide practical help and sympathy.

# Who makes the bread out of your subsidised loaf?

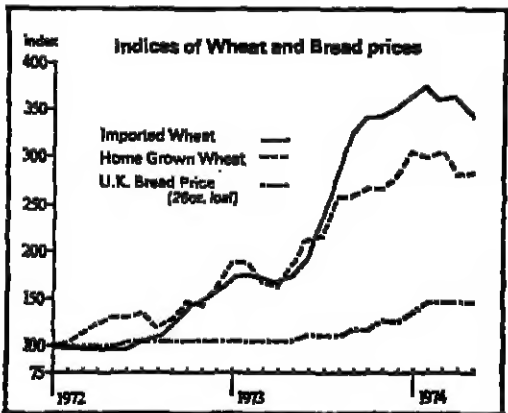
At the end of April, British bakers had to ask the Price Commission for the seventh increase in the price of bread in a year, which brought bread into the headlines once again and resulted in bread being subsidised.

Even before the subsidy on bread, rising world cereal prices had already had a dramatic impact on the cost of meat and many other food items, and the British housewife and her family were suffering. Some cynics were wondering why somebody else's belt couldn't be tightened. Like the bakers', for example.

Is bread-making a good way to lose money?

The fact is that, in recent years, nobody has subsidised the standard loaf more than the people who make it. The large baking groups have had to rely increasingly on their other trading activities to make up for financial loss on bread production; bakers with no such diverse activities to fall back on have been hard put to survive.

higher, as would that for manufacturing industries in general.



(Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Home Grown Cereals Authority, and F.A.B.)

subsidised (by nearly 2p per 28oz. loaf), the British loaf would still be one of the cheapest in the world. The latest world prices show this very clearly, despite astronomical rises in the price of wheat (see graph).

Price per 28 oz. Loaf (in pence)	
LONDON	14½p
BRUSSELS	17½p
ROME	18p
THE HAGUE	19p
PARIS	21p
MELBOURNE	22p
BONN	26p
TORONTO	27p
COPENHAGEN	31p
NEW YORK	32½p

(Source: Government statistics and local enquiries)

'Despite popular legend, a main objective of the bakers is to limit increases in the cost of the loaf.'

The Director, November 1973.

How do Britain's bakers achieve this? The answer lies in efficiency allied to capital investment and in up-to-date baking technology and research, the results of which have directly benefited the consumer. At a time when every British housewife fights a weekly budget battle over nourishing her family, she can at least rely on bread to give her and her family, day in, day out, the best food value in the land. Penny for penny, bread still provides more protein and iron than any other food - as well as significant quantities of calcium, B vitamins and other valuable nutrients.

For free copies of this advertisement and others in the series, write to: The Advertising Officer, The Flour Advisory Bureau Ltd., 21 Arlington Street, London SW1A 1RN

## Bread: still the best food value in Britain

ISSUED BY THE FLOUR ADVISORY BUREAU

## ing gypsy children a taste for learning

all children sit around, and expectant. The ones to the foot of his bed like a Pantomime, and unload his props: pencils, paint and picnic class begins. While children in Britain are in the of their summer holidays, gypsy children are in the middle of their school year.

delicate task for the teachers. In only two days have to earn the money which may be used to buy a new tent, or to show them, and the education is fun taking up on as basis as possible. Summer schools started to go some of the way and finding out out, the newly identified children of gypsy education a year there are 40 all over Britain, financed by local authorities, in some cases, prominent urban aid

the whole the schools ending" Mr Arthur said officer of the committee on the education, and other said. "They provide it and interest for children and give a learning. They are a catalyst in the lives of children and their parents who do not want education for their children. They regard it as a way of life that is tough, and travelling families

## Regional report

### Trevor Fishlock Taunton

there is a long tradition of sending children to school. Here in Somerset, for example, where there is a history of good relations between gypsies and the rest of society, many gypsy children have successfully integrated into village schools.

Between these two groups there is the bulk of gypsy parents who now realize that basic literacy and numeracy are essential if their families are to live with a burgeoning bureaucracy, written regulations and traffic signs. They see that education is not so much a threat to their independence as a way of adapting and surviving.

Probably most parents are content to see their children get a grounding in the three Rs and then leave school. Hardly ever does a gypsy child go on to secondary education. By the age of 13 or 14 he has a part to play in the family economy. To the relief of organizations that work for gypsies, most local authorities accept the argument that no schooling system should be imposed on travellers' children. There is much agreement that travellers should be wowed to education and that they themselves should decide what suits them.

At this stage the summer school projects fulfil a number of important tasks. First, the teachers learn about the travel-

lers' needs and help to penetrate shyness and suspicion. Secondly, the schools aim to attract the interest of the under-fives, and with the modern play school approach, arouse the enthusiasm of children. This experience is especially important for a gypsy child whose home background is totally different from that of his classmates at school and whose first days at school could be especially harrowing for that reason. The summer schools also rekindle the interest of older children who have tried school but have failed there or disliked it. While they are enjoying themselves at the summer school, perhaps picking up neglected threads of reading and writing, they can be encouraged to have another go next term. Often the lessons involve whole families, including grandparents. Somerset has an enlightened gypsy policy and has the advantage of a fairly settled gypsy population, several permanent sites and relatively tolerant attitudes. It has just appointed a full-time teacher to travel around sites providing preschool education.

Mr Christopher Grey, education officer in charge of the Somerset school, said: "Parents are keen to see their children educated and I think we have been able to show them that officialdom has a better side."

Some people express doubts about how far gypsy children can be or should be educated without destroying their independence. But there is a difference between integration and assimilation. Gypsy children will be able to take from the educational system what they need. They can integrate but retain their independent way of life."



Following heavy investment in new plant and technology, the rate of return on capital in the bread-making industry as a whole fell from 6.5 per cent to 3 per cent during the six years up to 1970. During that year, the National Prices and Incomes Board reported: "The five major plant bakers earned, in respect of the baking and distribution of bread, a very low average rate of return on capital in 1969-70, the highest return obtained by any of them being below the average rate of return for industry as a whole, and two making a loss". The picture has hardly changed since - save that, in recent months, the baking industry's return on capital has declined even further. A comparable figure for other food manufacturing would be considerably







OVERSEAS

# Failure of law of sea conference reach tentative agreement may lead to two further sessions

Marcel Berlins  
Aug 18

A week of talks in 150 countries attending the Law of the Sea Conference have abandoned the principle of reaching even a tentative agreement on the major issues raised. The general feeling among the delegates here is that the conference has done little more than to restate the obvious, and has had little success in reconciling the conflicting interests.

The talks opened in a spirit of optimism, but it was realized that they would not result in a convention laying down a new regime and new rules for the exploitation of the sea's resources. But it was hoped that broad agreement in principle could be reached, with a follow-up conference planned for Vienna next year to fill in the details.

Because of the disappointing progress, delegates are openly questioning the need for further sessions. The first may be next spring.

In the last six weeks of the conference, the delegates have been devoted to discussing in three sessions, dealing respectively with the need for an international seabed authority to regulate the exploitation of the seabed, the jurisdiction of coastal states over the continental shelf, and the most crucial issues of the conference, the extent to which coastal states should be allowed to restrict the passage of ships through their territorial waters.

The general acceptance of a 12-mile territorial limit means that more than 100 states would fall within the jurisdiction of individual countries.

Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are firm that there should be a complete right of unimpeded passage through straits for all shipping, including warships.

A number of countries, mainly from the Third World, demand that coastal states should have the right to control the passage of military shipping, insisting on prior notice of such traffic through adjacent straits and, in some circumstances, being able to refuse permission to pass through.

Although virtually all countries, including Britain, have accepted the concept of a 12-mile limit, there is still a wide gap between the coastal states which would have the right to exploit living and mineral resources, there are serious differences as to the jurisdiction of the states should they exercise this right. The developing countries want maximum control, affecting anti-pollution measures, scientific research and navigation.

Sir Roger Jackling, the head of the British delegation, recently attacked this approach as giving the coastal states so much control as to make their jurisdiction over the 200-mile zone almost indistinguishable from that which they exercised over their territorial sea.

The committee which has been discussing the establishment of the proposed international seabed authority has made little progress. One delegate said that there had been no change in the pre-conference situation.

Fundamental disagreement still exists between those coun-

# Corruption adds to Bangladesh troubles

From Michael Hornsby  
Dacca, Aug 18

The floods in Bangladesh appear to have done their worst. Apart from one or two places the level of the water is everywhere either stabilized or slowly receding.

Heavy falls of rain in upper Assam or the Himalayas could still reverse this trend, but with luck the Government should soon be able to turn its full attention to the rehabilitation of flood victims and repair of damage.

Over the weekend, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Prime Minister, called foreign journalists to his office to appeal for international help and to remind them of the unfavourable circumstances of Bangladesh's birth in 1971 and of the sequence of natural and man-made disasters that have struck this desperately poor corner of the world in recent years.

The sad truth, however, is that Bangladesh is facing a crisis of credibility of its own creation as well as a natural calamity. A mood of disillusionment and even cynicism prevails in diplomatic missions and international agencies in Dacca which has been nourished by prolonged exposure to the fatal Bengali weakness for hyperbole and by the total unreliability of all statistics.

Even official estimates of the country's population admit a 10 per cent margin of error.

There is thus profound scepticism, which may not be entirely justified, about many of the Government's claims regarding flood damage and the magnitude of the relief requirements.

The corruption associated with the huge international postwar relief effort of 1972 has also made many donors of aid much more wary of committing themselves to help which might otherwise have been.

Mr Toni Hagen, who directed the United Nations relief operation in 1972 has recently alleged that only one



Monsoon aftermath: Flooded homes in Tarlac Luzon, about 70 miles north of Manila.

out of every seven tons of baby food and only one out of 13 blankets donated for relief ever reached their intended recipients, the rest being sold by corrupt officials on the black market. The Bangladesh Red Cross has earned a notorious reputation for this kind of racketeering.

What no one here now disputes is that this year's floods have been unusually extensive, the worst for at least 20 years. The Planning Commission estimates that by August 10, 20,000 square miles—about 10 per cent of the country's total area of 50,000 square miles—had been inundated.

Aerial inspection of the country confirms that these figures are realistic, but it must be noted that in only one year since 1955, when floods of comparable extent occurred, has the area submerged during the monsoon season been less than 10,000 square miles. The exception was the drought year of 1972.

The number of deaths caused by the floods—both by drowning and by diseases such as cholera, resulting from pol-

# Emergency declared in Philippine floods

Manila, Aug 18.—President Marcos today declared a state of national emergency as flood waters were reported still rising in provinces north and south of here. At least 10 people have died in the floods, which inundated Manila and the surrounding provinces yesterday, sweeping away houses and bridges.

The waters receded in the city today, but the situation in Luzon just north of the capital and in the southern districts of Rizal and Cavite remains critical.

The weather bureau said that more monsoon rains were expected in the flood-stricken provinces. More than 100,000 families have already been evacuated from the flooded areas.

President Marcos said it would take months for farmers and other workers to recover from the effects of the floods. Damage to property and crops was reported to be heavy in central Luzon, one of the country's biggest rice-growing areas.—Reuter.

Delhi, Aug 18.—Floods in north-eastern India have destroyed at least £60m worth of crops and are threatening major epidemics, the United News of India agency reported today.

Quoting official sources, the agency said the northern part of Bihar was the worst hit. The Times of India said that four million people were on the brink of starvation despite relief efforts.

The Bihar floods have only added to the misery caused by a smallpox epidemic raging uncontrolled through the state and which has so far claimed about 25,000 lives.

In Assam, in the extreme north-east, where floodwaters from the Brahmaputra have caused widespread havoc and loss of life, the town of Tezpur has been declared cholera-infected. Observers said it was probably only a matter of time before similar action was taken in Bihar and the neighbouring state of Uttar Pradesh.

# Vietnam attack atens Vietnam town

Aug 18.—Communist forces made a lightning attack on a town of 300 miles from Saigon and fought government defenders from houses and military sources said.

Fighting at Minh Long, a town of 3,500 in central Vietnam, began at yesterday. One source appeared likely that the town would capture the town which is cut off from all communications.

Communist troops yesterday captured a strategic hill north of Long, it was reported, heavy casualties on both sides.

Defence of Phuoc Tan, a town of 50 miles west of Saigon, is the top priority in the entire Saigon military sources said.

Communist forces have cut through four miles of barbed wire perimeter of the town and are so far have held out.

# Ethiopian Church heading for clash with Army

Addis Ababa, Aug 18.—A confrontation seemed likely today between the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the military with Emperor Haile Selassie's dwindling power at stake.

The Orthodox Patriarch, Abuna Teofilos, this weekend strongly attacked some sections of a draft constitution supported by the military. He particularly criticised sections dealing with the separation of church and state and removal of the Emperor as Head of the Church.

Diplomats said that the Patriarch's comments might lead to his arrest. "All the Emperor now controls is the Church," one diplomat said. "The Army has stripped him of everything else. This statement is going to be read by the Army as a challenge from the Emperor."

Since this year, army leaders have slowly been stripping away the once-absolute powers of the Emperor, who is 82 and has

# Supertanker will stay aground for two weeks

Rotterdam, Aug 18.—The Dutch supertanker Metula, aground in the Strait of Magellan at the southern tip of South America, cannot be refloated for two weeks, Shell Oil Company sources said today.

The 207,000-ton tanker, which ran on to rocks on August 9, will have to await the September 2 spring tide.

The tanker went aground on her way from the Gulf of Chile with 190,000 tonnes of light Arabian crude oil on board. The 34-man Dutch crew and two wives abandoned ship.

Mr D. Rudenburg, director of Shell Tankers of Rotterdam, said, seepage from the tanker's damaged hull had been stopped. Shell would have to pay the costs of clearing up the escaped oil.—Reuter.

# King of Nepal discusses political reforms

Correspondent  
Idu, Aug 18

Liberalization of Nepal's political system centred on an elected Panchayat (council) is believed to be discussed at a dinner by King Birendra to Prime Ministers.

Party was attended by former Prime Ministers, including missing former heads of government Mr B. P. who is living in self-exile in India and Subarna Shamsher of the banned Nepali Party. Prince Gyaniendra, the King's younger son, and Mr Nagendra Rijal, the present Minister were also present.

Observers attach a

# 140 nations confer on world population problem

From Dossa Trevisan  
Bucharest, Aug 18

Government representatives of some 140 countries are meeting in Bucharest tomorrow to take part in the first world population conference convened by the United Nations.

There have been a number of meetings devoted to the problem of population growth but this is the first attempt to treat it as a global political issue and to induce governments to consider it in their development plans.

It is predicted that if the present high rate of population growth is to continue, the world population, now estimated at 3,700 million, will almost double within 25 years.

Statistics show postwar demographic trends with death rates sharply declining and birth rates remaining high, bringing the population figures from 2,500 million in 1950 to 3,700 million now.

It is estimated that by the end of the century about three quarters of the world's population will be living in the developing countries of Asia and Africa. According to experts, out of 224 babies expected to be born each minute, 202 will be in developing countries. The most urgent problem is thus to curb fertility in that area over the next 10 years.

The conference cannot impose any plan on individual countries. Many of them for national or religious reasons are set on increasing rather than diminishing their population growth.

# Side defeats thief in contest

Aug 18.—Lars-Ake, the untested Swede, the thirteenth World Chess Championship to be held in the Soviet Union, defeated the Soviet champion Karpisov in a first round match with Tony Miles of England.

18-year-old Leningrad student, unbeaten today, resigned on the move of the sixth round pool match against the master who was about to play in a hard-fought game.

Also moved into first by defeating Peter Winzler, in 37 moves of a defence with Miles played.—Agence France-

# Can accused Park attack

Aug 18.—A Korean ed in Japan, who was d after an attempt to take President Park Hee, has been charged murder and violation of anti-communist law, the justice office said today.

Se Kwang, aged 22, a student of Osaka, was arrested during a National Day ceremony here on Thursday. Park was shot dead.—Reuter.

# ICI: action against hunger

## Research in action

Without ICI research, there'd be no ICI. One in every ten employees is engaged in it. Every year, £70 million is invested in it—in many different fields.

In the war against hunger, ICI research is creating powerful new techniques in crop protection, developing more efficient farming methods all over the world.

Here are two successes. There are many more. There are also many battles still to fight.



## Better spring barley yields

For the barley grower, one of the commonest hazards is mildew—a rapidly spreading fungus which, by stunting growth, makes for a poor yield. But now, by treating the seed with ICI's fungicide 'Milstem' before sowing, farmers can protect their spring barley against this scourge, and look forward with greater confidence to rich harvests to come.

## Two harvests instead of one

On the rice fields of South East Asia, clearing the ground between crops was always a long and backbreaking task. Until ICI came up with an alternative: 'Gramoxone'. This powerful chemical kills weeds so fast that farmers can replant much earlier and achieve an extra harvest. Two crops a year where before they only got one.



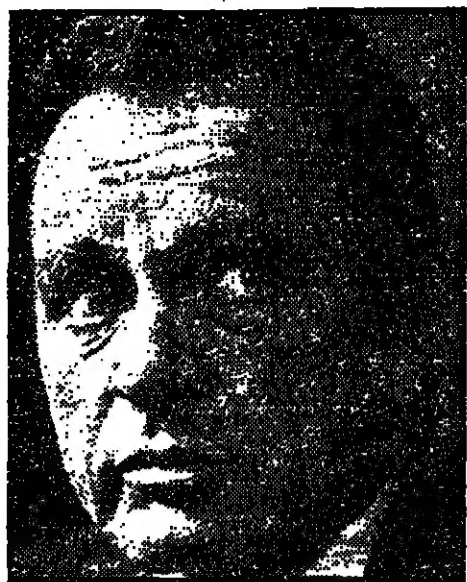
More barley, more rice, less hunger... behind these and many other worldwide changes for the better are the people, ideas and products of one company—ICI.



Ideas in action



## Richard Burton: The intensely private life of a super-famous person



Richard Burton had arrived in England to film opposite Sophia Loren in Noel Coward's film classic *Brief Encounter*. How does Richard Burton, on location in Winchester, feel about this rehash about re-making a film classic?

"Rehash might be the right word. But I think it will be interesting to see how the audience react to what one might call nowadays old fashioned, how they react to a relatively middle-aged couple falling in love."

His film commitments are heavy. After *Brief Encounter* he immediately starts his part as Winston Churchill, from the age of 62 until the age of 67, that is from 1935 to his first speech as Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

Does he identify himself with the person he is playing?

"Well, I think it is a sort of compromise; between my own personality and Winston Churchill's because you can't do an impersonation of a man so very famous and known to everybody. But our voices are not too dissimilar. I have done his voice so often on television as background when he was still alive."

Will he be made-up to look like Churchill? "Yes, I shall be bald and what little hair he had, my hair will be dyed the same colour. I shall put rubber in my cheeks to make my face round. And I will have to do something about my lines, because he had no lines at all in his face, unfortunately. I insist when I do Churchill that I rehearse for perhaps two weeks wearing his clothes, wearing the sort of clothes he wore and smoking a cigar. Because I am a much bigger man than he was. He was quite small, you know, about 5ft 4in and I am 5ft 11in. I don't think anyone thinks of him as a small man."

"I've read, I suppose, virtually every book written in English by him and about him. There is a whole new set, which has just come out which I have finished. That was before I knew I was going to play him. I just read Churchill because he is a fascinating man, indeed I read about Hitler. I read about Mussolini and I read about Stalin. I have just gone through a Russian period where I read everything about Russia."

After Churchill comes a film with Sylvia Mangano and immediately afterwards he will play an ageing acrobat—"So I have to keep fit for that?"

He is serious about keeping fit. During his Winchester location work he cycled a few miles in the early mornings before breakfast. After these three films he has a lecturing stint at Oxford. "Probably four to six weeks. I am a Fellow of St Peter's College, so I shall stay there. I will possibly give two lectures a week and tutorials and so on."

Would he not prefer to devote his life entirely to a university career?

"Well, I don't know. You see, I have been an actor for 25 years and even though I wasn't a gipsy before, I have become one now. I have discovered that after six months in any one place, however much I love it, for instance I love my home in Switzerland, I love my home in Mexico, I love New York, I love Los Angeles, I love London—but after three or four months I become restless. Now after Oxford, I am doing a play on stage, either on Broadway or in London, then I am doing the film of the play and then I think I slit my throat from overwork. Well, I admit what I would like to do is just one film a year, one play every two

years, because plays demand more concentration."

Is there a connection between Richard Burton's success, his fame, and the intensely private life.

"Oh yes, there is no doubt, as Lord Acton said 100 years ago 'power tends to corrupt, absolute power corrupts absolutely'. The generalization is too vast but there is no question about it that you get accustomed to a certain standard of living, a difference for instance when you are flying in an aeroplane—you get the best seat. You are going to a restaurant, you are getting the best table, you are getting accustomed to that. Actually, I remember being delighted when I went to a film in South West Africa where they were still seeing films that were made before the Second World War, that nobody knew who I was. I was absolutely delighted, nobody knew who I was, I felt a normal human being."

But Richard Burton denies that his fame troubles him. Even though he belongs, as he himself says, to the "super famous".

"Well, it doesn't bother me. I have an intensely private, private life."

"Most of my close friends—about 20 I consider really great friends—only about four of them are actors. The rest are mostly writers. I think, of course, you know, in my business it's very rare to find an intelligent actor. Apart from anything else, you can't have a conversation with an actor, with most actors it is a series of theatrical stories. All of which are, of course, terribly entertaining. Actors are the best raconteurs in the world. They ought to be, it is their craft. But as for conversation in the classical sense, it practically ceases to exist among actors. But it exists among writers. The only trouble with them, they don't want to talk because they want to observe and milk your brains. They try to make the actor talk. Then the actor refuses to talk because he wants to watch the writer and see how he behaves."

"Despite the fact that I have been an actor for so many years, I can't write dialogue in it."

Burton's articles were published in magazines. They are of all kinds of subjects, mostly on writers, occasionally on actors. His interests stretch over a wide sphere.

"I suppose it is a combinatory thing, a kind of renaissance thing. I like to know a

little about everything. I am fascinated by languages, for instance. Philology, semantics are of particular interest to me. You see, I am an absolutely one-track minded artist, if you can call me an artist. I have no appreciation of paintings. I am virtually colourblind, to start with."

"I would find it extremely difficult to tell the difference between a Van Gogh and a Rembrandt. I am, of course, exaggerating. But they mean nothing to me. The only thing that really excites me—if I come across it, and it is very rarely—is a new poem that I have never read before, which is really exciting and brilliant. And Sophia is tremendous. She becomes as excited as I am seeing a fantastically beautiful woman for the first time. And actually in fact become amorous as a result of it. But, as I say, not many poems of that stature come your way. All the great ones have been written."

Talking about love and women, who is his favourite actress?

"Oh, I would say Elizabeth. Well, there is a toss up between three I worked with. One is called Edith Evans. She was on the stage. She is probably the greatest of all that I worked with. On the screen Elizabeth has an extraordinary intense power, magnetism. And Sophia is tremendous. She has a quiet but enormous strength. You rise to them, you know. It's a little minor battle."

Mr Burton are you going to be together again with Elizabeth?

"I expect so. We are flesh of one flesh, blood of one blood. I think it's a temporary separation. At the moment I can't talk to Elizabeth because she is on the yacht and you can't get through to the yacht. And the yacht can't get through to me. You know, I don't know why we got divorced, because it's going on exactly the same as before. We are all going to spend Christmas at St Petersburg. I mean Leningrad, as Elizabeth is going to make a film there and I am arranging my film commitments so that I can go to St Petersburg. We will spend Christmas and New Year together."

Mr Burton, a very personal question—are you still drinking?

"No, but I could drink them all under the table. But I was getting surly in the mornings. And I am not a surly man. And then I felt lassitudinous, I stopped exercising, I started to disengage my work and then I got so bored, I started to drink when I was working, not very much, of course. But your memory goes, I am one of those all or nothing men. For instance, Elizabeth is a civilized drinker. Sophia is a civilized drinker. I just poured it down, because I am a Celt. Now I am the soberest man you have ever seen. I don't touch a drop."

Had the change anything to do with Elizabeth?

"I stopped before we parted."

Is he going to write an autobiography like David Niven and the other actors?

"If I do, it won't be a theatrical biography."

But you have to bring it in, it is part of your life.

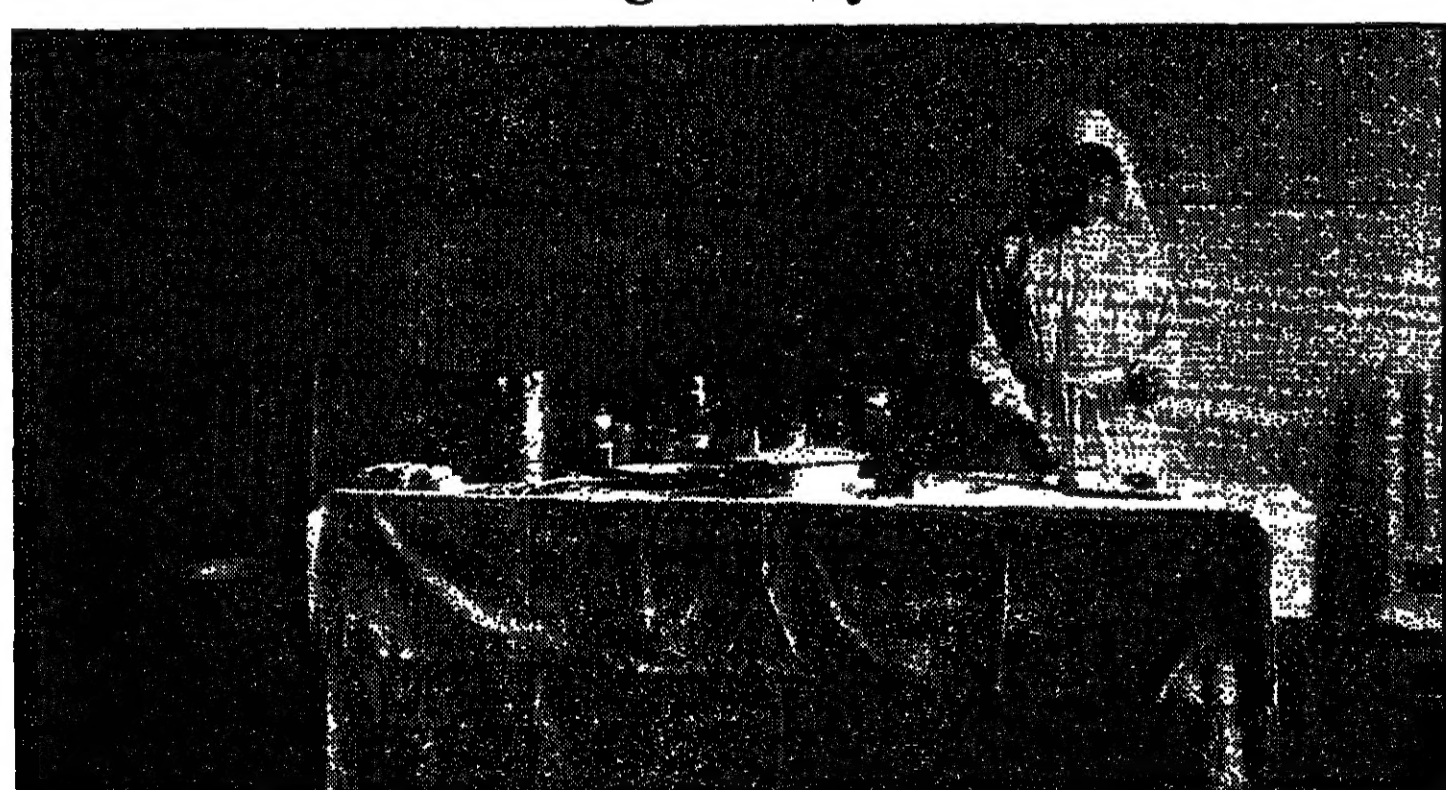
"It will be very much on the side, it is only part of my life, it is only one tenth, it is like an iceberg, that is the only bit that shows."

What is the other, the nine-tenths of your life?

"You will have to wait until the book is written. It is hidden under water."

Elizabeth Snowden-Palmer  
© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1974

## Florence Farmborough: Diary of a woman at war



Florence Farmborough in a makeshift dispensary on the Russian front.

The *Times* of September 11, 1918, ran an article headlined *Three weeks in a coal siding in Vladivostok*. Its author was Florence Farmborough, a young English woman who had just arrived home after serving as a Red Cross nurse on the Russian front.

Throughout her service with the 10th Field Surgical Coy of the Zemstvo of all the Russias she kept a diary. Whenever possible she took photographs, developing the plates in makeshift darkrooms and sending the pictures to friends in Moscow for safe keeping.

This astonishing record survived through the advances and retreats of trench warfare, through the Bolshevik rampages, a journey across Siberia and her eventual escape from Russia through Vladivostok. The diary and 48 of her photographs are to be published next week.

Florence Farmborough is now 87. Her memory is remarkable and her vitality stimulating. She never married and lives in a retirement home, close to friends and family whom she visits frequently. She is as quick and agile as a woman half her age and thoroughly enjoys talking to newspaper and television journalists about her book and her long and exciting life.

"People of my own age do not seem to be so interested," she says regretfully. "When I had decided to publish her diaries now? I had a little exhibition of Russian souvenirs and photographs. Constable, my publishers, asked if they might send someone from London to take down my memoirs on tape. They didn't know about diaries. I said I would like to write the book myself, and I did. It took me thirteen months working every day from morning till night. I wrote over 400,000 words. That was much too much of course, so they have had to cut almost half of it."

The original diaries are lined notebooks with shiny black covers and scraps of paper. As the journal proceeds Miss Farmborough's neat handwriting becomes

smaller and the lines more cramped. Paper became scarce, and on some pages, written when conditions were especially miserable, many of the words are in Russian.

Florence Farmborough was teaching English to the daughters of a Moscow heart specialist when war broke out. She volunteered for Red Cross work. "I wanted to serve. I would never have been allowed to work in the British Red Cross, but in Russia I was sent to the front with only six months training. I am still grateful for being allowed to take part. Life has many facets but each one teaches a tremendous truth. I thought it would hurt and it did. You never heal completely."

"When I was writing the book I suffered tremendously, more than when I was living through the events I was writing about. When one is old the memories go more deeply into one. They wound more acutely."

The endless stream of sick and wounded, many of whom the Red Cross were powerless to do more than comfort, the constant movement, often at night, exhausted people and exhausted horses, pain, suffering, poor food, hair raising bombardments, retreats and privations, contradictory orders, panic and rumour are all recorded. Yet the story is not depressing. Florence Farmborough's spirit, the ideal of this courageous band of women to relieve suffering, is a picture of a vanished world.

Only when Bolshevik spread to the lines, and well disciplined men turned almost overnight into a deserting, unpredictable rabble, did she know terror. "It was an inexplicable transformation. We were prepared for any hardship and danger at the front. But when our own men wanted to kill us because we were educated or religious it was much more frightening."

Miss Farmborough's unit was disbanded in the autumn of 1917 in the upheaval of civil war. Back in England she wrote several articles for *The Times*. But she

was not content to live quietly at home. She went to Spain and for nine years lectured in English at the University of Madrid. "I could see the war coming to the people of Spain because I had seen it all happen before in Russia. I offered my services to Franco. He accepted and she read the daily war bulletin broadcast in English on Spanish National Radio. On April 1, 1939, it was Florence Farmborough who made the English announcement that the Spanish Civil War had ended.

During the Battle of Britain she was in London, working for the Women's Voluntary Service helping to rehabilitate Spanish-speaking Gibraltarians. She answered a government postal services advertisement for linguists and spent the next four years in Jamaica censoring foreign correspondence to South America. She returned to Russia in 1952 but was unable to make contact with any of the friends she had made almost half a century earlier. "It was a completely different world. I had passed through the devastation of the Empire and the setting up of the Republic. Now it was the Soviet Union."

"I went back under the influence of all the suffering I had seen and experienced. It was hard to believe so much food could have come of so much suffering."

Miss Farmborough's last journey was a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1966. "It exceeded all my expectations. People asked me if it wasn't all very commercial. I did not see it as commercial because I did not look. I went in humble thanksgiving for travelling for 60 years and meeting wonderful people and seeing wonderful things. I still think that travelling is one of the greatest joys and means of education that life can offer."

Shona Crawford Poole

Nurse at the Russian Front will be published by Constable on August 26, price £3.95.

## Appointments Vacant also on page 21

### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### Medical Research Council

10, Park Crescent, London W.1N 1AA  
Tel. 01-536 5422  
(near Oxford and Baker Street stations)

Wanted for the Staff Records Section of the Personnel Department.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Age 23-35, education to at least 3 'A' levels, with equivalent. It is desirable that candidates should have experience in the supervision of staff. Salary at age 23, £1,975 per annum on a scale rising to £3,100 per annum plus threshold pay, wishing to obtain special library experience. Ability to type essential. Knowledge of French and German an advantage. The Centre will be moving to the Charing Cross area early in 1975 where there will be a new building. Salary will be £1,500-£2,700 plus London Allowance and threshold benefits. Applications giving details of age, education, qualifications and experience should be sent to: THE LIBRARIAN, CEN, A, CANISBIDGE TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK, NW1 4JL.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

#### ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

required for developing research library to assist in the running of the library. The post would suit a recently qualified librarian or someone intending to make a career in library and information work and wishing to gain special library experience. Ability to type essential. Knowledge of French and German an advantage. The Centre will be moving to the Charing Cross area early in 1975 where there will be a new building. Salary will be £1,500-£2,700 plus London Allowance and threshold benefits. Applications giving details of age, education, qualifications and experience should be sent to: THE LIBRARIAN, CEN, A, CANISBIDGE TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK, NW1 4JL.

#### Royal College of Nursing

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY

#### LABOUR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the above post from men or women with a qualification in Law, Knowledge of the Health Service an advantage but not essential.

The post is based at London Headquarters but will involve travelling, as the need arises, to various hospitals and health centres. The successful candidate will be required to become knowledgeable on all aspects of the working conditions of nurses and to deal with the employment problems, and associated legal aspects, of individual members of the R.C.N. virtual members of the R.C.N. virtual members of the R.C.N.

Applicants should have personal qualities necessary to approach problems with sympathy and understanding and to negotiate with employers at all levels. The successful candidate will be given the opportunity to develop a career in the R.C.N. virtual members of the R.C.N. virtual members of the R.C.N.

Salary in accordance with R.C.N. scale, £2,500 p.a. inclusive of London weighting.

Applications with curriculum vitae to the Personnel Officer, Royal College of Nursing, 10, Bedford Square, London W.C.1. Closing date one week from appearance of advertisement.

#### YOUNG MEN

Under 20, ex-public school, Using the idea of social the world, interested in Accounting, in these times too slow in the United Kingdom, are invited to apply for positions as trainees for executive financial posts in the Middle East. On posts in London takes three years. Write Box 1693 D. The Times.

#### EXPEDITOR

A man or woman with experience in this field and fluent French can earn up to £3,000 with this international group based in South Kensington. please listen on 499 4950 but do not speak.

#### A.C.A., A.C.C.A., A.C.M.A.

A major international Co. require qualified accountants, under 30, with professional training and prospects within the group with salaries ranging from £2,700 to £4,000—offer further details contact Richard Shaw, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

#### A CAREER IN PUBLISHING

One of Britain's largest publishing houses are seeking a 16-25 years old A level person to join the editorial team in the editorial department. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of £2,500, plus car allowance, 30% p.a., A.T.A. Selection.

#### CAREER IN MARKETING

Self-motivated, male or female with O.A. level. Excellent career opportunity in the West End.

#### CHESS AGENCY

01 788 6131

#### DU 23

Make a fresh start in your career in international banking. Sound knowledge of Banking and Finance will earn you a salary commensurate with your qualifications and experience. For further details contact Richard Shaw, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

#### 'HIGH AND DRY'

We are currently recruiting for a major international A.C.A. level position in the editorial department. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of £2,500, plus car allowance, 30% p.a., A.T.A. Selection.

BOOKKEEPER with good general knowledge of accounting and with Chartered Accountants, £3,100 p.a. plus benefits. For further details contact Richard Shaw, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

COULD YOU BE ASSOCIATE with Home Extension and Consultancy? We are looking for men or women who are intelligent and capable of working under pressure. For further details contact Richard Shaw, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

INTERNATIONAL travel guaranteed for Country Club members. For further details contact Richard Shaw, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

OFFICE SUPERVISOR, £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. For further details contact Richard Shaw, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

MANAGERS, Personnel, £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. For further details contact Richard Shaw, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

## TRAVENOL MANAGEMENT STATISTICIAN

We market and manufacture a wide range of disposable hospital equipment, employing over 1,000 people in our factory at Thetford where we manufacture most product lines.

We have a new position available for a person qualified in the use of statistics who will collect and interpret information for forecasting and management information purposes. This implies the ability to communicate to all levels of management. An additional requirement is the setting up of statistical models and maintenance of a data bank.

We would be interested to hear from people with statistics related qualifications, e.g. HNC/HND with statistics. Applicants should be in the 20-30 year age range. Salary negotiable.

Please apply to: THE PERSONNEL OFFICER, TRAVENOL LABORATORIES LTD., CAXTON WAY, THETFORD, NORFOLK, IP24 3SE.

## SCOTTISH HEALTH SERVICE Appointment of DISTRICT NURSING OFFICER

DUNDEE DISTRICT-TAYSIDE HEALTH BOARD

Salary Scale: £5,553-£6,333

(non-registered post)

This post is open to any suitably qualified nurse or midwife and is not restricted to nursing staff presently serving within Scotland. Applicants should have extensive experience at a senior level.

The District Nursing Officer will be responsible to the Chief Area Nursing Officer of the Tayside Health Board for the provision of an integrated nursing service within the Dundee District and will be a member of the District Executive Group. The District (population 190,000) includes the major teaching hospital of Ninewells.

Further particulars and terms of application are obtainable on written request from the Scottish Health Service Appointments Unit, Woodburn House, Canaan Lane, Edinburgh EH10 4SG. Closing date for applications is 31 August, 1974.

## TRAINEE MANAGERS-PERSONNEL

£3,000 plus

Age 22-28, for permanent position. Excellent career prospects, offering basic salary of £1,800 whilst training. Promotion on merit realising above salary. Previous personnel experience not necessary as full training given.

KEYSTONE AGENCY

278 3233

## ACCOUNTANT

c. £3,500

We are a fast expanding group of companies based in central London, and are looking for a qualified accountant who will be responsible to the board for all aspects of financial control. Duties will include supervision of accounts department. Ideally applicants will be aged 27/40.

Call 278 4588

for an appointment

### ACCOUNTANCY

#### EUROPEAN ANALYST

£4,000 plus

For the recently qualified accountant to assist in the preparation of a small, decision making, according to experience. The analysis and review of subsidiary operations, ensuring compliance with European regulations and fairly extensive European travel.

Tel. 828 9288

DAVID WHITE ASSOCIATES LTD.

### CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

in Central London have vacancy for

#### ARTICLED CLERK

good conditions, salary and tuition—reply to Box 1450 D. The Times.

### ACCOUNTANCY PLACEMENTS

require Accountants, qualified and experienced, for immediate or short term appointments. Tel: 01-409 3202.

### ARTICLED CLERKS

to start this autumn for training in London and nationwide. Also Articled Clerks for 1975-76. Apply to: Arthur Waller, A.C.A., 01-536 0128.

### PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

### DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

#### POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Assistantship in the Department of Botany to work on an S.R.C. sponsored research programme concerned with the hormonal regulation of nitrogen fixation in higher plants. Preference will be given to applicants with previous experience of the physiology of plant growth hormones.

The appointment will be for one year in the first instance, from October 1974, and the starting salary will be not more than £2,118 per annum plus F.S.S.U. benefits.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and names of two referees, should be sent not later than 6th September, 1974, to Dr. C. T. Whistler, Department of Botany, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 3333 E.

### THE SWAN SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

in Oxford requires a experienced, qualified E.S.L. teacher to teach in the Autumn Term. All applications should be made in writing to the Principal at 111 Bedford Rd., Oxford.

### HENDON PREPARATORY SCHOOL

requires Assistant Master for September term 1974, to teach general subjects. Applications in writing giving telephone number in the Head Master, Hendon Preparatory School, Hendon, N.W.4.

### PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

#### University of Glasgow

#### ARCHIVIST

Applications are invited for the post of Archivist of University of Glasgow. Sal £3,787 to £3,990 per ann.

Applications might only should be lodged on or before 30th September, 1974, with undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 3333 E.

#### ROST, T. HUTCHESON

Secretary of the University of Glasgow

Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

#### HISTORIAN

required for September for expected vacancy to succeed late incumbent. Good knowledge of English and French essential. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

#### APPLIED PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

Cambridge University is inviting applications for a research fellow to work on the cultural research programme. The successful candidate will be expected to carry out research on the physiological aspects of plant growth and development. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 3RQ.

#### MATHS TEACHER—L.A.P.S.

requires in September term to teach maths and/or/other subjects. Please apply to Headmaster, Lyngs School, Ryde, Kent.

#### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT

#### University of Southampton

#### DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Social Administration. The successful candidate will be expected to carry out research on the social aspects of public administration. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 4NH.

#### CHURCHILL

requires in September term to teach maths and/or/other subjects. Please apply to Headmaster, Lyngs School, Ryde, Kent.

#### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT

#### University of Southampton







## Willis's extra pace may be

how much he would have received for playing five more Tests. This may not be very much, but it is not this world, but it is not a cricketer.

Whoever plays on Thursday, England will still have called on only 13 players this summer, for the three Test matches against India and these three against Australia. The captain for Australia, who seems sure to be Dennis, will be announced during the Oval Test match. So will the names of the three players to be selected as chairman of the selectors. He is said to be looking for a former Test cricketer, a man who has done the job, especially with such cricketing matters as new practice. If Ken Barrington is needed for the business of the summer, he and Bader would make a knowledgeable pair.

Warwickshire never fully recovered from the setback of losing three wickets for 21 by the eighth over.

## Reutemann keeps cool under a pressure as hot as the sun

**Phillippe Toussaint and wife, prize of £4,000 at Fulford on Sat**

win improves

**Courageous pl  
one back**

Miss Barton spun out a huge bruise on the inside of her left knee—the result of a road accident on Friday night shortly after she had set a career best time of 4min 7.24sec in the qualifying round.

**AMATEUR MOTOR PAGED FINAL:**  
1. J. Green, 16, Germany, 4min 12.13sec.  
2. M. Veen, 19, Netherlands, at 1 lap and 300m.  
3. M. Estlinos, Spain, at 4 laps and 180m.  
—Rutler.

## Crash foils B

John Williams was taken to hospital with two cracked vertebrae.

Second place in the race went to the Franco-Swiss team of Georges Godier and Alain Genoud, riding a Kawasaki 900.—Reuter.

James. C. ...  
87 pgs. — Router.

BRIGHTLINGSEA		World	Rank
championship, draught	1	1	1
lation (M. Goodwin)	2	2	2
Druid (M. Butterfield)	3	3	3
Zonker (D. Nicholson)	4	4	4
Songest (B. Dingwall)	5	5	5
(M. Holmes)	6	6	6
Dunnings	7	7	7

AMATEUR MOTOCYCLIST PAGED FINAL :  
1. J. Breder (N. Germany), 45min  
2. J. Sauer (N. Germany), 45min  
3. J. Sauer (N. Germany), 45min  
4. J. Sauer (N. Germany), 45min  
5. J. Sauer (N. Germany), 45min  
6. J. Sauer (N. Germany), 45min  
7. J. Sauer (N. Germany), 45min  
8. J. Sauer (N. Germany), 45min  
9. J. Sauer (N. Germany), 45min  
10. J. Sauer (N. Germany), 45min

The French team led the field from the second hour of the race and were never seriously challenged. Their main rivals, John Williams and Charles Williams, of

Second place in the race went to the Franco-Swiss team of Georges Godier and Alain Genoud, riding a Kawasaki 900.—Reuter.

championship, practice  
lation (M. Goodwin); 2.  
Druid (M. Bettendorfer);  
Zonker (D. Nicholson);  
Nogest (H. Dingwall); 5.  
(M. Holmes); 6. Ram  
Dunnings.



**Philippe Toussaint and wife, all smiles after winning the first**



limited championship and include one Frenchman and







# Protecting your property

a Special Report

## Security comes first — then insurance

by John Gaselee

The protection of property against theft or fire is sometimes all-important. This can be so in the case of state secrets, and also the secrets of commercial companies, in view of the amount of industrial espionage. It is clearly of the utmost importance also to prevent highly secret, or dangerous, goods from being stolen.

Where security has such importance special equipment and methods will be used, almost irrespective of the cost. That is understandable.

With the main bulk of industrial and commercial business, however, and with private houses, there has to be a compromise. It would not be economic for security to be of such a high order. There is usually some risk of loss by theft or fire, but this is a calculated risk, and it is taken in the light of the costs involved.

The reason for this is simply that the expenses of security, or the costs or losses arising from its absence or inadequacy, should not be a large part of a company's expenditure. Security and losses are "overheads", but, generally, the overall cost must be kept as low as possible.

This means that the cost of the security must be considered in relation to other expenses. For a commercial company, these include the cost of "running" the risk, that is meeting all losses from its own resources, without any insurance, or the cost of buying insurance. This may be arranged either through the commercial insurance market, or, with large companies, through their own " captive " insurance companies.

Assessing these different aspects is a far from easy exercise. This is because one has to take into account not only the physical loss of property which could occur, but also the consequential losses.

While consequential loss insurance may be arranged to maintain a company in much the same financial position during the period of rebuilding and reequipping after a serious fire, there is always the risk that the prolonged absence of a product from the market might result in the permanent closure of a company.

One point which needs to

be remembered in making such assessments is that the picture is constantly changing. Thieves, for instance, are becoming much more expert. There have been important technological advances in the equipment which they use, and expert thieves are not only much better equipped than in the past, but also stand to gain much more.

Extensive thefts can be made through the use of a company's computer. For instance, arrangements can be made for a computer to pay substantial amounts each month to those who have no entitlement to the money. There have been cases in which such deception has continued for a long time, and there is no means of telling how much large companies may be paying out in this way.

Fire wastage figures have increased dramatically. Partly this has been due to inflation and the greater values at risk. Now processes and larger units have also contributed to the higher cost. It seems likely that there has been a deterioration in general "housekeeping" standards throughout industry and commerce. It is in this aspect which is taking on increasing importance in fire risk.

As a result of these changes security which was considered adequate a few years ago is likely to need to be brought up to date. In any event, no longer is the level of security provided solely at the discretion of the company. Where insurance is arranged (as it is in most cases), insurers are taking an increasing interest in security.

At one time insurers tended to rely on charging a higher rate of premium where they considered security to be of a low order. Now, however, there is an increasing tendency on the part of insurers to specify minimum security requirements and to decline to provide insurance unless those requirements are met. Where security is better than the minimum required, this is likely to be reflected in a lower rate of premium.

Nevertheless, there are plenty of occasions when insurers are criticised for not allowing discounts off premium rates for greater security precautions. Often, for instance, insurers are thought to be too conservative about fire protection. During the past few years



Someone to watch over you: night guard in a factory. Right: Securicor men collect cash takings from a garage.

insurers have made it plain that they consider sprinklers to be the best form of fire prevention, and thus, normally, the best discount will be obtained where an approved sprinkler system is installed.

Insurers make the point that, when there has been a large fire in premises in which a sprinkler system was installed, usually it has been because the sprinkler system was turned off, or changes security which was considered adequate a few years ago is likely to need to be brought up to date. In any event, no longer is the level of security provided solely at the discretion of the company. Where insurance is arranged (as it is in most cases), insurers are taking an increasing interest in security.

At one time insurers tended to rely on charging a higher rate of premium where they considered security to be of a low order. Now, however, there is an increasing tendency on the part of insurers to specify minimum security requirements and to decline to provide insurance unless those requirements are met. Where security is better than the minimum required, this is likely to be reflected in a lower rate of premium.

Nevertheless, there are plenty of occasions when insurers are criticised for not allowing discounts off premium rates for greater security precautions. Often, for instance, insurers are thought to be too conservative about fire protection. During the past few years

## An industry now worth £90m a year

by Alan Hamilton

Because the most rapidly growing kinds of crime are violence and terrorism, it is in these areas that the security industry is now finding the greatest potential for expansion. Since the recent bomb blast at the Tower of London, Securicor guards have been employed there to examine visitors' belongings. And at Heathrow airport, some 500 of the same company's uniformed staff are employed in checking passengers' luggage and watching parked aircraft, as well as the more traditional work of preventing theft in baggage and cargo halls.

Most controversial of all, security guards are employed by the Home Office to look after immigrants who may face short periods of detention or appearance before a tribunal. There has been criticism of the practice of guards waiting outside the tribunal door to escort the unfortunate to a waiting aircraft should his appeal fail.

The fear most often voiced by such bodies as the Police Federation and the National Council for Civil Liberties, is that in cases such as these the security guard may easily be mistaken by the innocent as an official agent of authority, where he has in fact no more powers than an ordinary citizen.

The large and respected security companies are well aware of such dangers. They point out that their employees are merely acting as agents of the Home Office, or of a particular airline, and the retired senior police officers who fill many of the companies' managerial posts and directorships are always at pains to ensure that their staff do not overstep their strictly limited authority.

But for all these new departures, the great majority of the security industry's work is much more straightforward and quite uncontroversial. The industry's principal answer to terrorism, violence and theft is what it calls "security methodology", in plain language that means looking at a particular security problem as a whole, and providing a comprehensive consultancy service to deal with it.

If a new building is to be made safe from bombers, thieves and vandals, the security company whose advice is being sought likes to be in at the very beginning, looking over the architect's shoulder. Then it can give its views on the siting of strongrooms, the design of entrances and exits to provide the unwelcome visitor with something of an obstacle course, and the use of bullet-proof glass, alarms and other hardware.

Another major area of growth is in the transport of cash, a business which will decline as people use cheques and "plastic" money.

Security firms are well equipped with fleets of radio-led armoured vans, and are being used more and more simply as a fast, highly reliable parcel service.

Computer data, organs for and networks for advertising agencies, television film, examination papers travel at some of the fastest speeds in the security industry. The industry generally guarantees a 12-hour delivery in the country.

For all the new, being offered by the industry, the tradition of providing watchmen for factories, business premises, massive potential growth. The industry estimates that only 10 per cent of business and premises are guarded at night, and that the remaining 90 per cent are still at the mercy of the untrained night door guard.

A word about dog: several unhappy incidents culminating in the death of a young Scot, and the major lies have abandoned of free-roaming guard and all their animosity now on the leash, no eye of a trained dog.

The same, unfortunately, cannot be said for smaller companies. Because security sensitive area and tremendous about major companies field would welcome to introduce as of licensing system. Only after it had the Home Office of fides and capability job.

At a later stage the consultants can advise on the establishment of anti-collision procedures to make it more difficult for staff to gain access to a secure area, thus guarding against a possible "inside job". Such measures are particularly relevant in the case of computers, where valuable commercial data could be retrieved or a machine programmed not to register withdrawals from a bank account. Consultants will even advise on how to make the writing of a computer programme proof against tampering.

The methodology approach covers everything, from ensuring that a new building designed to incorporate a synagogue does not also include that gift to bombers, an underground car park, to advising a firm on how to deal with incoming mail.

But the biggest losses in business and industry do not arise from theft or bombings. They come from fire. The security consultant is now equally concerned with protection from fire as from felony, and he claims to be able to offer more detailed advice than the general recommendations of the local fire prevention officer.

The largest of the security companies has as the head of its consultancy service Sir Frederick Delve, a former chief officer of the London Fire Brigade.

Guarding buildings is one thing; guarding people is another. If you walk in fear of kidnap or attack, security firms will provide you with a bodyguard. If you are throwing a party for several millionaires and the crowned heads of Europe, they will keep an eye on that too, both to check the invitations and patrol the jewellery. Distinguished visitors to a recent party at Royal Ascot had to pass the scrutiny of a Securicor man before they were allowed near the champagne.

Reputable security firms have a major asset in their uniformed staff, all of whom are screened with the greatest care. One major firm has taken advantage of this to offer a security cleaning service, providing hand-picked charwomen who can be admitted to clean the most closely-guarded areas with confidence. The service has been a notable success; one of its biggest clients is Buckingham Palace.

Other items in the industry's total security service include the provision of "guardettes"—women store detectives—keyholding

for shopkeepers, the radio for lorry drivers, provision of vaults, especially for businesses operating on Saturdays when banks are not open. Receive their takings, putting up wage packets, another popular and long service.

Another major area of growth is in the transport of cash, a business which will decline as people use cheques and "plastic" money.

Security firms are well equipped with fleets of radio-led armoured vans, and are being used more and more simply as a fast, highly reliable parcel service.

Computer data, organs for and networks for advertising agencies, television film, examination papers travel at some of the fastest speeds in the security industry. The industry generally guarantees a 12-hour delivery in the country.

For all the new, being offered by the industry, the tradition of providing watchmen for factories, business premises, massive potential growth. The industry estimates that only 10 per cent of business and premises are guarded at night, and that the remaining 90 per cent are still at the mercy of the untrained night door guard.

A word about dog: several unhappy incidents culminating in the death of a young Scot, and the major lies have abandoned of free-roaming guard and all their animosity now on the leash, no eye of a trained dog.

The same, unfortunately, cannot be said for smaller companies. Because security sensitive area and tremendous about major companies field would welcome to introduce as of licensing system. Only after it had the Home Office of fides and capability job.

Other items in the industry's total security service include the provision of "guardettes"—women store detectives—keyholding

## Chubb is peace of mind

A Chubb safe, door, lock or cabinet... a robot to dispense money when your bank is closed... a grille to protect displays... total security systems... an ever-alert warden service to spot the weak link... an instant noisy alarm to everyone... or a silent alarm to the police... a unique choice of fire-protection hardware to protect everything, from jumbo jets and computers to hotels and ships at sea. Chubb is peace of mind.

Chubb protects



Chubb & Son Limited: Chubb & Son's Lock & Safe Co. Ltd.; Chubb Alarms Ltd.; Chubb Fire Security Ltd.; Chubb Integrated Systems Ltd.; Josiah Perkes & Sons Ltd., and overseas companies in Australia, New Zealand, Eire, Canada, South Africa, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Nigeria, Hong Kong, and with representation throughout the world.

let home

GLE  
ADVICE ON  
SECURITY FOR

Take the first step in protecting your property. GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW BEFORE THE VICTIM GETS TO YOU!

Capability to Protect

Take the first step in protecting your property. GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW BEFORE THE VICTIM GETS TO YOU!

Take the first step in protecting your property. GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW BEFORE THE VICTIM GETS TO YOU!

Take the first step in protecting your property. GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW BEFORE THE VICTIM GETS TO YOU!

Take the first step in protecting your property. GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW BEFORE THE VICTIM GETS TO YOU!

Take the first step in protecting your property. GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW BEFORE THE VICTIM GETS TO YOU!

Take the first step in protecting your property. GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW BEFORE THE VICTIM GETS TO YOU!

Take the first step in protecting your property. GET YOUR FREE COPY NOW BEFORE THE VICTIM GETS TO YOU!



مركز من الاصل:

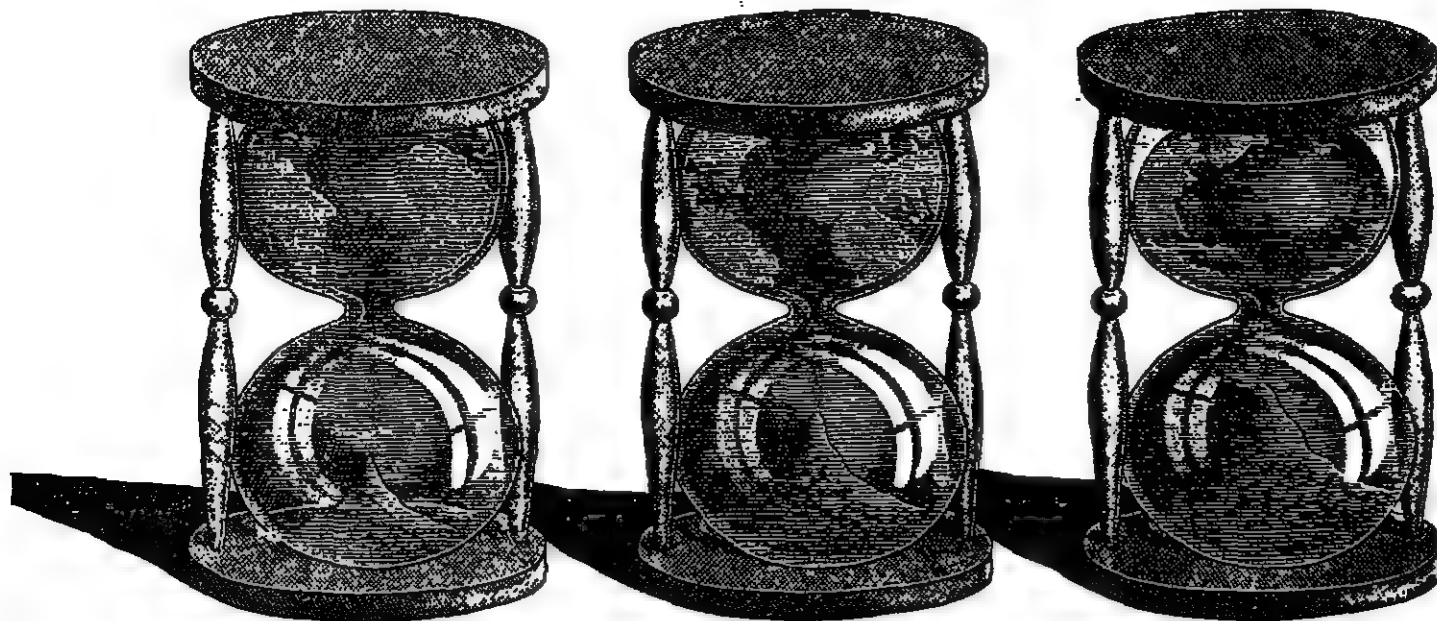






# A world enough?

The World Population Conference opens in Romania today. At the heart of its agenda, and the subject of this Special Report are the consequences which must follow as the 3,600 million inhabitants of this earth are compelled to make room for at least 2,200 million more. Some of the forces behind this imminent crisis are discussed below by Lester R. Brown



Bill Sanderson

of us is immune to the... of population growth... of where the... actually occurs... person added to... world's population... poor, exerts an addi... claim on the earth's... energy and other... res... ending food produc... requires either fossil... or animal draft power... so demands growing... ties of fresh water.

Land is required for living... space as well as for food... production. Even minimal... needs for clothing and shel... ter exert additional claims on... the earth's resources. In an earlier age the addi... tion of another person to... the population was of little... consequence, since resources... far exceeded man's widest... visions of potential needs. But we must now recognize... that continuing population... growth, even at a moderate

rate, will henceforth aggra... vate inflation, magnify the... scarcity of energy and food... and increase pollution. In the developing world, rural unemployment is rising... at alarming levels, generat... ing a massive movement of... people from the countryside... to cities unprepared for them. One can say with a dis... turbing degree of confidence... that all of these problems... will worsen in the absence... of a crash effort to slow

world population growth. United Nations projec... tions of population to the... end of the century show... three alternative levels of... population in the year 2000... —6,000 million, 6,500 mil... lion and 7,100 million. The... middle-level projection, viewed by the United Nations demographers as... the most likely, assumes a... world population growth... rate of 2 per cent until 1985, followed by a gradual

decline to 1.7 per cent by... the end of the century. The low and high projec... tions reflect corresponding... variations in assumed... growth rates. The distur... bing factor is how long it will... take to reach population... stability under these... assumptions. Even under... the "low" variant, popula... tion does not stabilize until... near the end of the twenty... first century, at just under 10,000 million.

The explicit assumptions... underlying these alternative... projections are almost ex... clusively demographic in... nature. They deal with such... matters as fertility be... haviour and life expectancy. They do not examine the... effect of these various popu... lation levels, supported at... acceptable levels of con... sumption, on the amount of... waste generated, the extent... of pressure on oceanic... fisheries, the amount of

energy this would require, food reserves, soaring food... prices, and increasingly in... tense international competi... tion for exportable food... supplies. As the world demand for... food climbs, constraints on... efforts to expand food pro... duction become increasingly... apparent. The means of ex... panding food supplies from... conventional agriculture fall... into two categories: either... increasing the amount of... land under cultivation, or

raising yields on exist... ing cropland through intensi... use of water, energy, and... fertilizers. In either direc... tion, we face scarcity... problems. Global resource scarcities... have a heavy impact on... economic and political rela... tionships among nations, in... part because they affect so... directly the living conditions... within individual countries

continued on page 11

## Modest targets but a grand step forward for mankind

...ley P. Johnson... is not the first world... conference: there... have been others in Geneva... 5, Rome in 1954 and... de in 1965. But these... specialist gatherings... demographers, socio... economists and de... velopment planners met... and shared views in a private... y. In 1974, by con... sidering an affair of govern... ment. The so-called "inter... national community" is in... vited, and delegates will... with their official... The conference must... y rate as a remarkable... event, if only for the... that well over 100... has decided to... frankly and openly... a subject which for... governments have pre... to avoid—the explo... sion, its causes and its... uences. At the most important... in the agenda is the... Population Plan of... (WPPA). If adopted, it... will take its place... documents, such as... Charter on Human... the International... ment Strategy and... Declaration on the... Environment. Of course, there are al... those who doubt the

efficacy of these generalized... statements of good inten... tions. The words "plan" and... "action", it could be main... tained, ought to imply a... clearly defined movement... towards clearly defined... goals. It must be admitted... that the draft of the WPPA... which is now before govern... ments lacks this kind of... clarity.

### Goals of promoting human welfare

Countries which "consider... that their present or expected... rates of population growth... hamper their goals of... promoting human welfare" are... invited, if they have not... yet done so, to "consider... setting quantitative popula... tion growth targets and to... formulate and implement... policies for achieving them... which are consistent with... basic human rights and... national goals and values". Countries which aim at... achieving moderate or low... rates of population growth... "should try to achieve them... through a balance between... birth and death rates at low... levels". Finally, there is the ritual... bow in the direction of the... "pro-natalist" lobby: "Countries wishing to in... crease their rates of popula... tion growth should, particu... larly where mortality is high, concentrate unusual efforts

on the reduction of mortality... and, consider, where appro... priate, encouraging immigra... tion."

The calculation is made in... the draft WPPA that if... governments which have... population growth objectives... —whether to increase, de... crease or maintain present... rates— are successful in... achieving these aims, world... growth will decline from 2... per cent to about 1.7 per... cent. Since even this would... result in a further doubling... of population in 41 years, there is a long way to go.

One of the problems is the... phenomenon of "demo... graphic inertia". Even if... countries which have popula... tion policies and pro... grammes implement them... successfully, and even if... other countries—perhaps as... a result of the World Popu... lation Conference—adopt such... policies and programmes, decline in fertility levels in... these countries will not be... fully reflected in declines in... population growth rates... until some decades later.

For less developed coun... tries, even if replacement... levels of fertility—approx... imately two children for... each completed family—had... been achieved in 1970 and... maintained thereafter, their... total population would still... grow from a 1970 total of... 2,500 million to about 4,400... million before it would stabi... lize during the second half... of the twenty-first century. Under these circumstances,

the population of the world... as a whole would grow from... 3,600 million to 5,800 mil... lion.

In one sense then, these... are modest targets, if indeed... they can be considered as... targets at all. In another... sense though, the very fact... that this kind of thinking is... to be found at all in the... official draft of the WPPA... represents a grand step forward... for mankind. It is a... culmination of a process... which has over the past de... cade brought the problem of... population to the centre of... the world stage. That process... in the early days often de... pended on the dedication of... individuals with or without... institutional backing.

### Moved ahead with assistance

Eminent demographers... like Frank Nozais, Ansley... Coate and David Glass helped... establish the facts of the... population situation, and... bodies like the United... Nations and the World Bank... were quick to grasp the im... plications for economic and... social development. Phila... thropists like John D. Rocke... feller III, and the Rockefeller... and Ford Foundations, with... men like David Bell and... Oscar Markary, moved ahead... with technical assistance... programmes at a time when... government aid was still not

being committed on a mas... sive scale.

After 1966, when the... United Nations adopted an... historic resolution urging aid... for population and family... planning through the United... Nations agencies, the picture... changed. The work of bodies... like the International... Planned Parenthood Federa... tion, under the leadership of... Julia Henderson, and of the... Population Council led by... Bernard Berelson, remained... important, but the focus of... the effort shifted.

In 1967 a United Nations... Fund for Population Activi... ties was set up, and in 1969... following a report of a... national policy panel of the... United Nations Association of... the United States under the... chairmanship of Mr Rocke... feller, the resources of the... fund were greatly expanded. It... was given strong leader... ship with the appointment as... executive director of Mr... Rafael Salas, who as execu... tive secretary of the Philip... pines had been responsible... for the transformation of... Philippine agriculture... "miracle" rice.

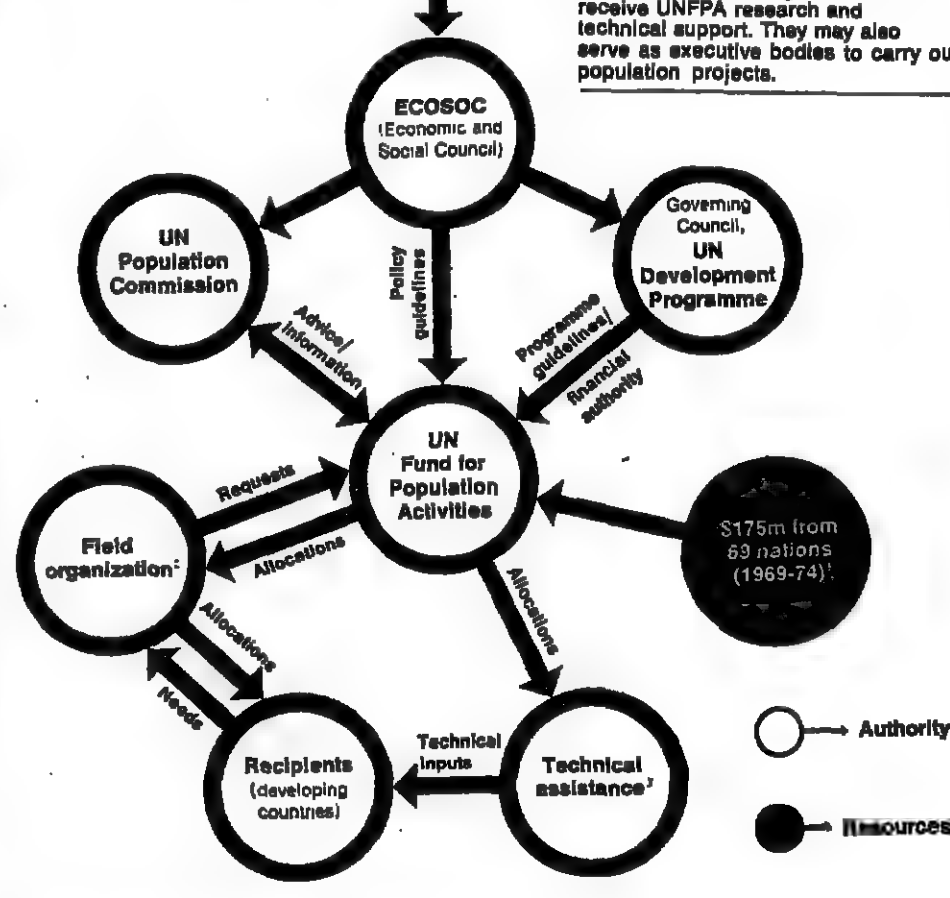
Mr Salas has now been... given the responsibility of... achieving a new miracle. The... United Nations Fund for... Population Activities is not... only the largest source of aid... in the population field—co... ordinating and supporting the... efforts of the other United... Nations agencies like WHO,

Unesco and FAO, as well as... providing large-scale grants... direct to governments; it has... also been entrusted with the... whole campaign for World... Population Year. The WPPY... campaign, directed by Mr... Salas and his able aide, Mr... Tarzie Vittorini, has provided... the backbone against which... the events of Bucharest are... to be set.

Most significant of all, perhaps, is the leadership... which has come from the de... veloping countries them... selves. In the early years it... was the Asian governments, subjected as they were to... insupportable demographic... pressures, who pushed for... more, and more effective, assistance.

The key man at Bucharest, Dr Antonio Carrillo-Flores, a former Foreign Minister of Mexico. As secretary-general of the conference, assisted by Mr Ralph Townsley, he has been responsible for coordinating the ideas. If the lions lie down with the lambs, if Brazil and Tanzania adopt the WPPA as well as Singapore and India, much of the credit will fall to Dr Carrillo-Flores. He, like Mr Salas, has travelled thousands of miles persuading governments to come to Bucharest prepared to help rather than hinder. Let us hope that 10 days from now his efforts—and those of countless others—will have received the reward they deserve.

## HOW THE UNFPA WORKS



## road to Bucharest: Peter Strafford interviews three key men for whom the conference is the climax of a long endeavour



Antonio Carrillo-Flores

...ers careful to... ct every... n's sovereignty... Antonio Carrillo-Flores, Secretary of the World Population Conference, is an energetic Mexican. He is well aware of many political pitfalls around the subject of population growth, and he is busy travelling the world trying to get that no one slithers off to them. I saw him in New York, confidently about the plan of action which he had drawn up for the use. The plan had been laminated at a series of consultations, and the response had been favourable. He did it to be adopted in the end, perhaps with amendments. What I asked, would practical outcome? It was that from now on, link between population growth and general economic and social problems could be established. Recently, questions of population had either been or not incorporated social and economic

policies drawn up by governments. It would, of course, be up to each government to look at the situation in its own country and to make its own decisions. In drawing up the plan of action, it had been decided that the scheme should be flexible, because of the variable nature of populations around the world. The drafters had shown an "exquisite respect" for national sovereignty. The plan of action did, however, provide a structure and some general guidelines; and if it was criticized for not being bold—as it had been—this was because the aim had not been to draw up a bold plan, but one that would receive general consent in a number of controversial areas.

"I honestly believe," said Carrillo-Flores, "that it is easier to induce political action when you do not give the impression that the international community or the developed countries are trying to impose their will on the others."

As things stood at present, most of the world's people lived in countries where the governments were trying actively to reduce the rate of population growth. But there were others—in Africa, Latin America, the Arab world, Asia, and even Europe—which wanted to increase their populations, and these attitudes had also to be taken into account in the plan of action. The plan did not, therefore, make any recommendations as to what population growth rates should be. It simply took the various countries' own estimates and concluded that though there would be little change between now and 1985, the rate of population growth should decline after that provided the various government policies were successful. It would be a mistake to

identify population questions simply with birth control. Many other things were involved, and a country did not have to be committed to reducing its growth rate. Population policies should be seen as being essentially directed towards preserving human rights and safeguarding the health of mothers and children. Independently of a country's desire to reduce its population growth, it was something new for governments to assume responsibility for trying to influence demographic factors. In the past, in various western countries, the process by which a population grew and then levelled off had taken place without any action by governments, and often in spite of their action.

How population growth could be reduced was one of the great issues of the time. There was, of course, a line which governments should not cross—that of a respect for fundamental human rights. He had discussed the whole question with the Pope, and had presented it in terms of an attempt to create social justice. There would be a delegation from the Vatican at the conference. The Pope had accepted it as legitimate that a government should have a population policy, designed to promote economic and social development, and that people should be given the information which would enable them to decide the number and spacing of their children.

The main point of difference between the Pope and a number of member governments was over the use of artificial methods of contraception. But even here, the Roman Catholic church had taken a fairly tolerant attitude—and it was well known that in the developed countries, most Roman Catholic women did practise this form of family planning.



Rafael Salas

**Fighting traditional views to improve conditions of man**  
The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, set up in 1967, is almost a newcomer but its resources and its programmes have grown sharply year by year. Mr Rafael Salas, the fund's executive director, comments happily that the curve of its growth is almost as rapid as the curve of population growth.

This swelling of the fund, he told me, is an outcome of the increased awareness all over the world of the problems concerned with population. It began with the Asian countries, which were primarily interested in reducing their growth rates through family planning; but it was followed by the realization that population programmes implied more than family planning, and that they included such objectives as obtaining hard data on the structure and density of population in given areas. One result has been that censuses are being carried out with help from the UNFPA in no fewer than 20 African countries this year, all of them for the first time. The fund recently

helped to complete a census in Sudan, and it is now assisting with another in Upper Volta, a country in the drought-stricken Sahel area, where figures are vitally needed.

Mr Salas is an active and forthcoming Filipino who was closely involved in handling the "green revolution" in his own country before going to New York. In the efforts of the revolution he was dealing with the sudden increase in the production of rice arising from the cross-breeding of strains. In New York, his work is different but he feels there are some similarities.

In both cases, he told me, the aim has been to improve the living conditions of man, and in both he has had to overcome traditional views. At the UNFPA, he has to convince people of the need to curb their desire for children, and adopt a viewpoint in the interests of contemporary society. Mr Salas feels that population planning is an essential part of the economic improvement of the developing countries. Assistance in this area is a form of aid from the developed countries, and the fund is now involved in every aspect of population policies, from the taking of censuses to research into fertility.

The secret of making the UNFPA acceptable, Mr Salas said, was that it had no preconceived notion of what a population policy in any country should be. It did not try to impose its views on governments but was prepared to contribute to the population policies of all developing countries, different though they were. Mongolia, for instance, wanted help in lowering its infant mortality rate, a policy that was liable to lead to a population increase. But Mongolia was a sparsely populated country, and nego-

tations between it and the UNFPA were almost complete.

Other countries, such as Brazil and Argentina, made no secret of wanting to increase their populations, but this was a matter for their governments, and the UNFPA would not try to dissuade them. In the case of Argentina, one idea was to encourage immigration—a policy which the fund favoured because it would relieve the population pressure elsewhere.

The only insistence was that governments had to be committed to a greater responsibility for population programmes. The UNFPA provided a certain amount of money for a programme, and then required the country concerned to make an effort on its own—to solve its own problems in the long run. At present, Mr Salas said, the fund was providing assistance to about 90 developing countries and had 1,000 projects under way. It had elaborate wide-ranging agreements, covering many different disciplines, with 16 countries—India, Ceylon, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, Iran, Egypt, Kenya, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Mauritius.

These projects covered diverse activities from fertility surveys and sex and population education to a seminar on family planning and questions of population for people related to the Roman Catholic church. The biggest agreement was the one with India recently announced by which the UNFPA is to make a grant of \$40m towards India's family planning programme. The grant is to be spent over five years and has come at a time when the Indian family planning programme is undergoing a searching reappraisal, partly because of budget restrictions.



Stephen Viederman

**Just five minutes away the other show in town**

The United Nations conference is not the only show in town in Bucharest this month. There is also a Population Tribune in the faculty of law of the University of Bucharest, and its organizers hope that, at least at times, it will be more interesting for those concerned with population questions than the conference itself. Mr Stephen Viederman, the programme director, told me that the tribute was only a 20-minute walk—or a five-minute bus ride—from the conference. He hoped that many of the participants, from the delegations or from the various organizations represented at the conference, would find their way to the faculty of law and take part in the programme. About 150 people, all with some special knowledge of questions related to population, are being brought to Bucharest. They will give talks, and take part in discussion groups and seminars. At least half the time will be made available for the audience to raise questions that

interest them, and the hope is that the tribute will develop into a real give-and-take.

The tribute will be a carefully organized operation, with three separate sessions running concurrently each day. There will be simultaneous translation in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese at each session. Those taking part will be able, if they wish, to keep an eye on developments at the main conference by means of closed-circuit television.

The tribute is even organizing a daily newspaper, *Planet*, which will publish 10 or 12 issues during the conference. It will be written mostly in English, but will also have sections in French and Spanish. It will deal with the various events of the conference and related activities, and will be distributed to the 4,000 or more people expected in Bucharest for the occasion.

There will also be a reference library available on matters relating to population growth, and this library will remain in Bucharest after the conference in the new demographic training centre being set up there by the United Nations. A book exhibition is being arranged with books for sale, and information services will be provided by such bodies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). There is no intention that the tribute should produce any resolutions or a plan of its own—though any groups taking part will be free to do so. The aim is simply to have an exchange of information about the whole range of population questions which will be of value to the participants when they return to their various home countries. Much of the emphasis will be put on the developing countries and their difficult

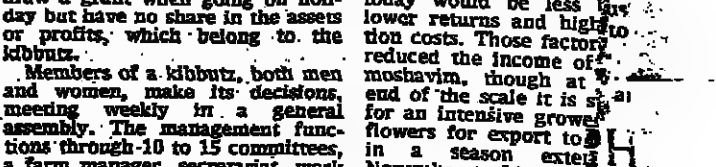
ties. About two thirds of the people who will take part in the programme will come from those countries.

The organizers are hoping that it will be possible to keep the discussions firmly focused on population problems as such. Even so, there is a wide range of themes to be discussed, on such topics as the relations between population growth, social justice and development, relations between population and the environment, and the family.

Participants will discuss the issues raised by government population policies and their impact on family planning, or in a wider sense family wellbeing. They will discuss the ethical, cultural and social aspects of population growth, and will examine implications of the "green revolution". Subjects for discussion will include the role of women, contraceptive technology and research, the migration of labour from one country to another, the problems of the really poor, attitudes towards sex, and the law as an instrument of policy.

One of the aims of the tribute is to discuss issues that are hardly dealt with in the draft plan of action at the main conference and will not be much mentioned there. One of these, for instance, is abortion, and the aim, as on all topics, will be to hear all points of view. Financial support for the tribute has come from some of the big American foundations—Ford and Rockefeller, from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the Population Council, an American body. Support has come, too, from the Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and West German governments. The latest to help is the International Beekeeping Technology and Economy Institute, which is to translate and print the final programme.





obligatory. They work an eight-hour day, six days a week, and draw a grant when going on holiday but have no share in the assets or profits, which belong to the kibbutz.

Members of a kibbutz, both men and women, make its decisions, meeting weekly in a general assembly. They work on the land, fruit and livestock and so plus of £137,000. However, today would be less for their returns and high to reduced. Those factors for moshavim, though at the end of the scale it is a an for an intensive grower.



# When breeding becomes a competitive weapon

by Nick Parsons

normity of the popula-  
problem tends to  
its many facets. The  
analysis is subtle  
to divide the world  
the developed and  
developed countries,  
United Nations and  
bodies publish demo-  
data for individual  
ics, but that is as far  
as.

armory of one or more of  
the protagonists, and  
phenomenon called "com-  
petitive breeding" takes  
place.  
The minimal preconditions  
for this are two groups, each  
with a sufficient sense of  
common identity and pur-  
pose, coupled with an aware-  
ness, real or imagined, of the  
other as a threat, and a con-  
viction that outbreeding the  
"enemy" is at least a poten-  
tially victorious strategy.  
This last condition presu-  
poses a threshold size for the  
smaller of two groups, below  
which competitive breeding  
will probably appear unrea-  
listic to the smaller group  
and a matter of indifference  
to the larger. It appears to  
be the case in Britain where  
the birth rates of new re-  
cruits to the coloured minor-  
ity (21 per cent of the total)  
rapidly decline, from the  
high levels in the countries  
of origin towards Britain's  
much lower level.

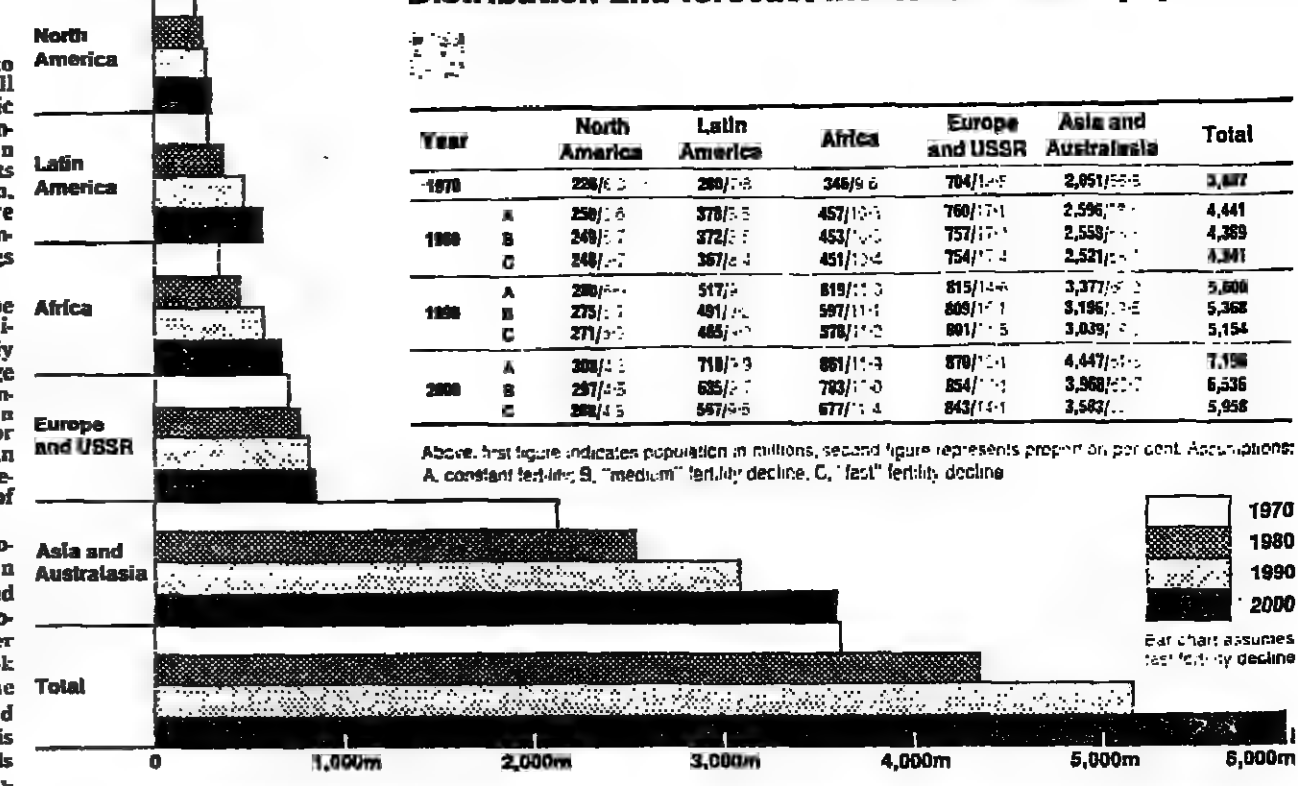
modest proposals for the  
provision of family planning  
facilities for their group with  
the eugenic excesses of Nazi  
Germany.  
Dick Gregory, an American  
exponent of Black Power, has  
announced: "My answer to  
genocide is eight black kids  
and another one on the way".  
Policies such as this are all  
too often pursued at a  
national level. Napoleon is  
said to have remarked: "The  
most useful woman is she  
who can produce the greatest  
supply of cannon fodder".  
Both the Nazis and the Italian  
Fascists had strongly pro-  
natalist policies and in 1940  
a bulletin of the Japanese  
Government contained the  
words: "If we give heed to  
the glorious mission of the  
Japanese race, the one thing  
of which we can never have  
enough is the . . . superior  
people belonging to the  
Imperial nation".  
British readers should not  
feel smug at the spectacle of  
such naked chauvinism, how-  
ever as recently as 1916. Mr  
Walter Long, a president of  
the British Local Govern-  
ment Board, announced:  
"The . . . must do everything in  
their power to recover the  
birth rate, as it was never  
more essential that our great  
race should expand and  
cover the globe".

There are many scores of  
countries and sub-national  
groups which feel under pres-  
sure to breed competitively.  
North Korea is trying to  
catch up with South Korea,  
Tamils compete with Sin-  
halese in Ceylon, the Soviet  
block feels it is slipping back  
in comparison with Western  
Europe, within the Soviet  
Union the white Russians feel  
under threat from their  
Asian compatriots, in British  
Guiana Indians, blacks and  
"Europeans" compete with  
each other. In Rhodesia and  
South Africa the whites,  
appalled by the coloured  
birth rates, are striving to  
increase their own numbers.  
Even in France successive  
governments and ministers  
have urged their reluctant  
countrymen to take action  
appropriate to ensure their  
eventual numerical superi-  
ority over Britain, West Ger-  
many and all other neigh-  
bouring demographic rivals.  
Perhaps the most extreme  
modern example is provided  
by Argentina where the offi-  
cial policy is to double the  
1974 population of 25 million  
by the year 2000.  
There is in biology a prin-  
ciple of "competitive exclu-  
sion" which states that of  
two populations competing  
within the same ecological  
niche, the one with the  
slightly better reproductive

performance, if permitted to  
expand without control, will  
drive the other out. A basic  
mechanism—requiring in-  
dividual members—results  
in a breeding competition,  
until one or more groups are  
exterminated or the interven-  
tion of other forces brings  
about a new equilibrium.  
This principle cannot be  
applied to man without qualifi-  
cations. Man is the only  
creature who can envisage  
the future, consciously plan-  
ning to swell the numbers in  
group A to dominate or  
destroy group B; and he can  
also deliberately control re-  
production in the pursuit of  
other goals.  
In the face of the techno-  
logically based population  
explosion and a naive and  
dangerous degree of pro-  
natalism, it is to the latter  
difference that we must look  
for sanity and survival. The  
Bucharest conference should  
help us all to move in this  
direction, and soon towards  
internationally agreed popu-  
lation quotas.

The author is lecturer in  
social institutions, School of  
Social Sciences, Brunel  
University.

## Distribution and forecast increase of world population



Below: first figure indicates population in millions, second figure represents proportion per cent. Assumptions: A, constant fertility; B, "medium" fertility decline; C, "fast" fertility decline.

# Some progress but family planning still depressingly inadequate

by Elaine Moorehead

Britain five separate birth  
control societies were  
formed and opened clinics  
all over the country. Their  
slogan was "children by  
choice, not chance," and by  
1930 they had turned them-  
selves into the National  
Birth Control Council. In  
1939 this became the Family  
Planning Association; im-  
plicit in its title was a con-  
cern not only with limiting  
the size of families but with  
helping couples who wanted  
them to produce children.  
By the beginning of the  
1950s it had become obvious  
to family planners in some  
countries, notably Britain  
and Sweden, that what was  
needed was a campaign to  
link family planning pro-  
grammes all over the world.  
So in 1951 a first inter-  
national conference was  
held in India to which 14  
countries sent delegates and  
observers. Nehru blessed  
the movement with the  
words, "the approach  
should be scientific and  
the aim social good," and  
the International Planned  
Parenthood Federation (IPPF)  
was founded, with  
headquarters in London,  
and a budget of £1,500.  
All IPPF funds continued  
to come from private  
sources until in 1965 the

organization took a leap for-  
wards: first the Swedish and  
then the British govern-  
ments agreed to give it a  
grant. It has a budget of  
£41m for 1974-95, per cent  
of it government money,  
collected from 13 govern-  
ments and spent all over  
the world—and 84 Family  
Planning Association mem-  
bers, all of whom decide  
their own policies and  
raise most of their own  
money, but who are linked  
and kept informed by the  
IPPF, which works closely  
with the United Nations  
Fund for Population Activi-  
ties.

Only three national  
programmes  
While family planning statis-  
tics still present a  
depressingly inadequate pic-  
ture, it has to be remem-  
bered that before 1960 only  
three countries (Japan, China and India) had  
national family planning  
programmes. Today the  
number has risen to more  
than 40. In 1968, Human  
Rights Year, 30 heads of  
state signed the United  
Nations General Declaration  
on Population, which identi-

fied family planning as a  
basic human right. Not long  
afterwards representatives  
from 84 countries agreed to  
link population growth and  
human rights. Contraception  
on any significant scale is  
still in its very early stages.  
In many countries pres-  
sure is on the government to  
provide birth control has  
come from the private sec-  
tor—a group of doctors or  
nurses, or a women's move-  
ment. The pattern is fairly  
universal: a group of people  
become increasingly aware  
of a need for family plan-  
ning, and form a pressure  
group, set up some form of  
association and agitate for  
reform.

The association then  
approaches the IPPF for  
help and advice, but it has  
to achieve some permanence  
before it is accepted as a  
member. This means  
expanding into the pro-  
vinces and setting up  
national groups.  
In a country where  
several rival groups start  
up, the IPPF tries to per-  
suade them to merge,  
before favouring one. In the  
Philippines, for instance,  
one family planning group  
grew out of a rural recon-  
struction scheme, another  
from the Roman Catholic

Church. The groups came  
together, interested the Gov-  
ernment in their plans, and  
in 1970 an official pro-  
gramme was launched. To-  
day there are just under  
1,700 family planning clinics,  
and a fast developing sex  
education programme.  
But just what sort of con-  
traception a country pro-  
vides and allows—free, on  
prescription or over the  
counter, in towns or spread  
through rural areas—and  
just how committed it is to  
selling the idea of it,  
depends entirely on the  
nature of the country.  
In strongly Roman Catho-  
lic countries the impression  
given is often one of hedg-  
ing: solve all the other  
problems, people say, and  
the population problem will  
look after itself. Opposition  
to international efforts to  
restrain population growth  
is led by countries with re-  
latively large natural  
resources, like the Soviet  
Union and Brazil, which  
believe they need more peo-  
ple to develop to the full. It  
also comes from countries  
which are cautious out of a  
traditional belief in strength  
in numbers, and because  
their natural resources may  
yet yield riches. At the

other extreme you find  
enthusiasm for contracep-  
tion and world collaboration  
in birth control in small  
crowded countries which  
feel pressure on their space,  
from countries with high  
growth rates and already  
massive numbers of people  
(China, India), and those  
countries like the Scandi-  
navian states committed to a  
view that there is a popula-  
tion crisis.  
More detailed  
argument  
Meanwhile, in Britain, the  
argument has become more  
detailed. The debate is no  
longer over whether there  
should be family planning,  
but who should benefit  
from it. Until 1967 the FPA  
clinics were officially sup-  
posed to advise only mar-  
ried people—or "premar-  
itals", young women whose  
marriage date was firmly  
fixed for a few weeks  
ahead. The ban on unmar-  
ried women included the  
divorced and separated.  
(When, in 1964, Helen  
Brook opened the first of  
her centres for unmarried  
women, critics were quick  
to suggest that such clinics

could imply some sort of  
official sanction for pre-  
marital intercourse.)  
Much of the fuss today  
centres on whether or not  
contraceptives should be  
given to girls under 16.  
However, the Brook centres  
were doing this long before  
the Government finally gave  
doctors instructions this  
year to help young people  
under 16, without telling  
their parents.  
With the National Health  
Reorganization Bill, family  
planning became part of the  
National Health Service on  
April 1, although none of  
the clinics (the FPA alone  
now runs 946) is to be  
handed over until next  
April. A phased 18-month  
programme will deliver all  
services into the hands of  
the area health authorities.  
But with the new Bill has  
come one crucial difference:  
family planning is now free  
for everyone.  
It is not only the reorgan-  
ization that has caused the  
FPA, the Brook Advisory  
Centres and other family  
planning organizations in  
Britain to study their aims  
and their futures more  
closely. They have all been  
running for some years, to  
give IPPF has experimented with

by-passing medical deli-  
veries and distributing con-  
traceptives via midwives,  
teachers, barbers and so on.  
But one crucial fact  
applies to birth control all  
over the world: family plan-  
ning campaigns on their  
own are noticeably un-  
successful in developing coun-  
tries. For them to have any  
real effect, they have to be  
accompanied by massive  
programmes of social and  
economic development, as  
countless experiments in  
places like South Korea,  
Taiwan and Singapore have  
shown.  
How do you convince  
someone who relies on his  
children for their labour  
and support in his old age  
that he should stop having  
as many as he can, if he  
does not believe that many  
will survive childhood? So  
the paradoxical situation  
has arisen that family plan-  
ning programmes seem to  
come into their own only  
after a country has started  
wrong for birth control: the  
people who want contracep-  
tion are not sick. Many  
would like to get advice and  
equipment not from hospi-  
tals and surgeries but over  
the counter, and so the  
IPPF has experimented with  
that of a holding operation.



# This year Mother Earth will have another 80,000,000 mouths to feed . . .

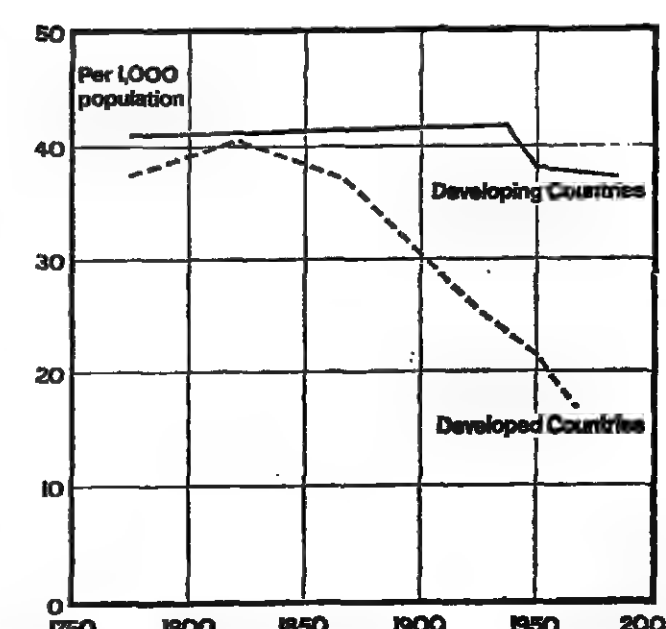
Every month this year about 10 million babies will be born throughout the world. At the same time about 3 million people will die. The result will be a world population increase of 7 million. This means that it will be swelling by about 200,000 each day, or about 2½ each second.

The most critical problem of the world today is the population explosion. Bangladesh, which is the most densely populated country in the world, recognizes the urgent need to respond effectively to the challenge posed by this problem. We know that we will have to balance our population against our limited resources or we will be condemned to stagnation or decline in our living standards.

My Government is therefore determined to take necessary measures which will help to slow down, and eventually stabilize, our population within a reasonable period.

But it is not easy for any single nation to solve this problem alone. The importance of international cooperation can not therefore be overestimated. We on our part will surely make positive contributions towards the success of the World Population Conference.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman  
Prime Minister of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.



WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974  
United Nations Fund for Population Activities  
485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017



## India: doubts over government programme

by Michael Hornsby

About 15 per cent of the world's inhabitants now live in India, which, however, constitutes only a little more than 2 per cent of the world's land area. This year India's population, which grew by 2.2 per cent annually over the past decade, rose to more than 580 million. By the turn of the century, if there were no decline in present fertility levels and the death rate continued to fall, the country could find itself with a population of 1,230 million.

India's present birth rate of 38 births for every 1,000 people means that a baby is born every one and a half seconds, 57,000 babies are born every day, and 21 million are born every year. More than 22 per cent of babies are born to families already possessing five or more children.

With the mortality rate running at 16 deaths for every 1,000 people, eight million deaths occur every year. Thus India's population is growing annually by 13 million people.

The basic arithmetical cause of this growth is that modern medical science has dramatically lowered the death rate without effecting any comparable reduction of the birth rate. The turning-point for India came in about 1920, when the annual birth and death rates were almost the same, standing at 49.2 and 48.6 for every 1,000 people respectively. Since then the gap between the two has steadily widened and may have to widen further before it can be narrowed.

For India's death rate is still very high by international standards (neighbouring Ceylon's is about half that of India). The incidence of infant mortality is particularly high, two fifths of all deaths in India being of children under the age of five. The uncertainty of survival, in a society that traditionally values the large family, is thought to be an important inducement to parents to have more children than they actually desire. India has had a government-sponsored family planning programme since the early 1950s, though it has been pursued with seriousness only in the past eight years or so. During the



Family planning propaganda appears everywhere in India. This sign illustrates the theme of the ideal size for a family—two children.

fourth five-year economic plan, which concluded earlier this year, expenditure on family planning accounted for somewhat less than 2 per cent of the total plan outlay.

In the current five-year plan some £280m has been allocated to family planning, or less than 1 per cent of the total plan outlay of £29,000m.

In part this reflects the still low budgetary priority accorded to family planning as well as the general economic difficulties facing the country. It also reflects growing doubt about the effectiveness of the birth control programme pursued so far and about whether the results justify the sums of money—in absolute terms quite large—being spent on it.

Only last year the Government was obliged to abandon its target of reducing the

Such concepts are, however, regarded with great scepticism by most demographers. Certainly the Government's methods of calculation seem somewhat arbitrary. It is assumed, for example, that three IUD insertions plus 12 annual uses of other contraceptives are equal to one sterilization.

For this purpose it is further assumed that 72 condoms distributed are equivalent to one year's use by one couple—a highly dubious piece of guesswork. Even in the case of sterilizations it is known that many of those treated have been demographically irrelevant (for instance men with wives over the age of 45).

The whole programme is now undergoing a radical reappraisal. One effect of this has been the sharp curtailment of the previously much advertised mass sterilization camps offering high cash incentives; as a result the number of persons sterilized in 1973-74 dropped to 910,000 from 3,120,000 the previous year.

Partly designed to curb expenditure, this development also reflects a change of emphasis. Hitherto population growth has been accepted as a main cause of Indian poverty, and efforts have been concentrated on the search for the most effective contraceptive technique for the Indian masses.

This clinical approach is now widely felt to have failed, or at least to have neglected socio-economic factors that are ultimately more important in determining the level of fertility in a particular community than any purely mechanical means of birth control.

It is also now recognized that the relationship between population and poverty is much more complex than had been assumed and that greater efforts must be made to persuade people to accept birth control as part of a wider programme designed to raise standards of health and of living.

On the macro-economic level the causal relationship between population growth and poverty seems inconceivable. The ever-growing number of people who must be supported on a fixed quantity of land and only slowly expanding supplies of food and capital resources has negated much of the modest economic growth

India has enjoyed since independence, with the result that a greater proportion of the population is probably now living below an austere poverty-line than at independence.

At the level of the individual family, however, this perception does not necessarily translate into a desire for fewer children. In urban areas the decline in fertility has been more marked than elsewhere, reflecting not merely the greater education and receptivity to birth control of town dwellers but also the economic advantages, in urban conditions of high inflation, unemployment and housing shortages, of reducing family size. These pressures, however, do not operate in the same way in the countryside, where 80 per cent of Indians live.

Many non-economic factors come into play. Among these are the value placed on fertility in Indian culture and the tradition of early marriages. On average Indian women are only 25 by the time they have had their third child. But there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that there is also a strong economic incentive for both the agricultural landed class and the landless until this situation changes birth control policies are unlikely to be successful.

For the landed farmer, while still at school, can look after the cattle and help with the housework. Later, boys can replace hired labour, effecting savings that outweigh any increase in household maintenance costs. Moreover, the cost of having a child declines with each addition to the family while the benefits increase. A large family is also virtually the only form of social security for parents in old age.

The landless labourer depends mainly for his livelihood on employment during the critical harvesting and sowing seasons. Children, both male and female, can do useful work at these times.

Whatever new approach emerges from the present reconsideration of family planning policy, 1,000 million Indians by the year 2000 is a very real and, some would say, unavoidable prospect unless, perhaps for the first time in world history, population pressure leads to a Malthusian rise in mortality.

## West Africa: way is shown by Ghana

by Patrick Gilkes

Politics and population are intertwined. That is a central feature of the West African scene. Family planning is all too often regarded as a political matter and not something involving health or medical facilities. The classic case of such interaction is Nigeria. There, the 1963 census was thought to be politically motivated and the coups of 1966 and afterwards resulted substantially from the Ibo and Yoruba minorities' fear of domination by the Hausa in the north.

The creation of a 12-state federation removed some of the worst fears, but already the 1973 provincial results have come under heavy criticism. There was an open attack in July this year by Chief Owolowo: "Seriously to suggest that the figures are true is to deny ordinary common sense." He followed this up by advocating a return to the 1963 figures as being the least bad as a basis for political representation. Other voices were quick to put forward the view that the northern states, which have the largest increases, would dominate any future democratic government.

There are certainly some surprises in the provisional results. The population of the west and south-east states has actually declined since 1963, and the southern states show an average increase of only 7 per cent compared with the average of 50 per cent shown by the northern states over the 1963 figures. Part of the problem is that the revenue allocation by the Federal Government is based on the wealth that the states produce and does not bear any relation to population. The returns will intensify calls for a revision of the method used.

In such a supercharged atmosphere it is not to be expected that family planning would make much headway. It is true that the Government has shown some awareness of the need for a population policy, openly supported by a number of members of the Supreme Military Council, and the second national development plan 1970-74 contained a proposal to establish a national population council—but the idea has remained theory.

The responsibility for any planning lies with the Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN) set up in 1964. Inevitably it has made little progress, though there has been a considerable growth in the acceptance of contraception, especially in the urban areas. It is the new urban elites, urban working mothers and prostitutes who find it of most value.

### Tiny fraction of possible number

In 1969 the FPCN had 15,000 clients for contraception at nine urban clinics in Lagos and Ibadan; this was seven times the number who visited 12 clinics in provincial towns. By 1972 the total number of those accepting family planning was more than 60,000, approximately 30 per cent of them for the first time. This compares with 47,000 the previous year, 27 per cent for the first time. Nevertheless this is but a tiny fraction of the possible number, and in the absence of other factors applying throughout West Africa that have a similar effect. Children are still considered an asset rather than a burden in the rural areas. One study in Western Nigeria some years ago found that the desired size for a family was between six and nine. Significantly it was the men who thought that nine was the most desirable number of children.

Religious attitudes, especially outside the towns, tend to be conservative. Some Muslim leaders have stated their support for family planning, but many others still maintain that it is against the doctrine and practice of Islam. Some of the fundamental Christian groups follow the Biblical injunction to "be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth". Many others worry about the effect on marriage and the social structure. The contraceptive pill "may be described as a tiny time-bomb, designed to destroy the whole accepted pattern of love, courtship and marriage", a Lagos newspaper claimed last year.

There is a common tendency to regard the low population density in many areas as providing the justification for a larger population. This has been an attitude shared by governments and politicians in, for example, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Economic costs, bureaucratic difficulties and the lack of a medical infrastructure are all used as further excuses. A high infant mortality rate (as much as 50 per cent in some areas) and the traditional spacing of children (sexual relations during lactation are still

taboo in many regions) have been, and still are, regarded as sufficient. In this sense the famine and drought disaster of 1973-74 throughout the whole Sahel zone can only reinforce the lack of interest in or commitment to, family planning.

The one Government that does have a real policy is Ghana's. There the national family planning programme was started in 1970 and is run under government auspices. It involves the training of staff and widespread dissemination of information. Press, radio and television are used, as well as a series of pamphlets, including material for schools.

By 1973 there were 85 clinics for family planning run mainly by the Ministry of Health, and another 75 family planning service clinics organized by a variety of other agencies. In addition non-prescriptive contraceptives are distributed commercially through the Ghana National Trading Company. The increase in recipients during 1973 was 30 per cent higher than in the previous year, while 30 family planning nurses and 17 auxiliary midwives graduated from the training programme.

One of the most comprehensive parts of the programme is the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Project. This incorporates preventive and curative medicine, a nutrition programme and health education. The latter is of particular importance in the areas where there is a high incidence of sickle cell anaemia, which can affect up to 30 per cent of the population. The project was started in 1967 and is run by the Medical School of the University of Ghana in conjunction with various government bodies and overseas organizations.

While it is true that Ghana's pioneering efforts have hit some snags, and while there is still room for the programme to be totally integrated into the general health service—which the Government intends to do soon—there is also no doubt that it could be copied with profit by all the other West African states.

The most serious obstacle to family planning is that many governments will not recognize the vital need to incorporate it into the general medical services. While most states have given some thought to the need for planned population policies, it is too often left in the hands of non-government organizations.

Two Important Books from  
**ANDRE DEUTSCH**

## A MATTER OF PEOPLE Dom Moraes

The UN Fund for Population Activities commissioned Dom Moraes to write this book and sent him around the world to study the problem of population at first hand. As Norman St John-Stevens said, reviewing the book in *The Sunday Times*, "They made a wise choice and their author has succeeded brilliantly. By looking at the problem closely and for himself... by looking at the issue in terms not of figures but of people of flesh and blood Mr Moraes has added a new dimension to a baffling series of problems."

Hardback £2.95 Paperback £1.25

## ONLY ONE EARTH Barbara Ward and René Dubos

This book was commissioned as the 'keynote' document for the Stockholm Conference of 1972. 'It is a unique, careful, profound and impressive document which charts the physical laws of planetary existence, the precarious balance of forces which sustains life; and man's capacity for disrupting the very systems on which he depends.'

Anthony Tucker *Guardian*

Hardback £2.95 Penguin paperback 45p

## We've found it's more effective than the pill.

Last year, Christian Aid spent £1,600,000, which was 60% of our income, on a variety of development projects.

Our aim was to help people in the Third World farm their land, build themselves homes, train local medical and welfare workers, get themselves and their children an education.

In short, to help make the present more bearable and the future more hopeful for at least some people.

But as experience has shown, development has an interesting side effect: the better the distribution of wealth in a country, the bigger the drop in the population growth.

Apparently, development acts as a contraceptive.

It's good news in a world where the populations of poor countries grow twice as fast as those of rich ones.

And where poverty and ignorance may render more obvious methods of contraception ineffective.

Christian Aid does, in fact, finance family planning projects when asked to do so, and when they form part of an overall development plan. But we don't put our name to them.

We prefer to remain anonymous about all the development projects we finance: any gift we make comes with no strings attached.

For this reason, most people in the Third World have never heard of Christian Aid. But we're content to know that each year a few more benefit from it.

The biggest contribution we could make to World Population Year would be to plough a greater percentage of our income into development.

Given fewer droughts, earthquakes and other disasters, we will.

**Christian Aid.**  
PO Box 1, London SW1.

## Which contraceptive

- has no problems of side-effects?
- has no contra-indications?
- requires no medical or para-medical supervision?
- is highly effective when used correctly and consistently?
- can be distributed through any outlet?
- has an exceptionally long shelf-life?
- is simple, and used only during intercourse?

Only the sheath or protective can offer your programme this unique combination of advantages.

We are the world's largest manufacturers of protectives, plus other non-systemic contraceptives—diaphragms, intra-uterine devices, spermicides.

The protective must play a major role in any family planning programme—and the company to contact first must be:

LR Industries Limited (a subsidiary of LRC International Ltd), North Circular Road, Chingford, London E4 8QA, England, authorised users of the trade mark DUREX.

\*Ref: John, Journal of Royal College General Practitioners, September 1973.



## China: pressure on food and resources denied

by Bonavia

China's population is as uncertain as in any other country. Though foreign estimates calculate a figure of 820 million, officials merely admit to more than 700 million.

Reason for this uncertainty is that no official census has been carried out since 1953, when the population was put at 582 million (excluding Taiwan). The apparent reason why could not be collected in communes, street committees and other organs, is a close estimate for next day. Indeed, a census is known to have been taken in 1964. But the authorities consider unnecessary or unnecessary to let the world know the real size of their country.

China admits the validity of the normal argument that food and resources are the most important of food and resources. The Chinese believe that the most important of food and resources is the most important of food and resources.



Children in the playground of a primary school in Sian.

China is virtually self-sufficient. On the other hand, the planning of population growth to further the interests of national construction, the thorough liberation of women, the protection of

mothers, women and children, the bringing up of the younger generation, and the improvement of the people's health and national construction. This was how the policy was summarized by the

Chinese observer at the seventeenth session of the United Nations Population Commission in Geneva last November.

An annual population growth rate of about 2 per cent is widely accepted for China, though conditions vary greatly in different parts of the country. It is official policy, for instance, that population control policies should not be applied to the minority races, such as Mongols, who inhabit the country's frontier areas.

However, the published evidence for a 2 per cent growth rate is controversial. The official position is that population has increased by "a little more than 50 per cent" since 1949, but this is hardly reconcilable with the other figures given. So accurate estimates must await a new census.

Claiming that grain output has increased by more than double the rate of population increase, the Chinese say there is no question of needing to hold back population because of food shortage. Nevertheless, the authorities show a keen interest in birth control. Last year, Chinese delegates attended the international conference on population planning in national

welfare and development at Lahore, and in Peking a Planned Birth Office has been set up under the State Council.

At present, birth control is not treated as a topic of national importance in the major organs of propaganda (perhaps for reasons of prudishness). But programmes are pushed vigorously at the lowest levels—commune and factory clinics, for example, and street committees, which are largely run by women and take on major responsibilities for family welfare. Most known physical methods of birth control, as well as the pill and abortion, are available free.

Extra-marital intercourse is treated as a gross social transgression. Late marriage is encouraged, in cities especially, couples are subject to intense social and moral pressure not to marry before their middle or late twenties, and not to have more than two children when they do.

In the rural areas, where four fifths of the population live, it has proved less easy to restrain the peasants from early marriage, and from having more than two children, since there is still often family pressure to produce a son. Reduction of infant

mortality and raising of the average life-span through improved medical care have also contributed to population growth.

How can the Chinese sustain the argument that increased population is not a pressure on food resources? Broadly speaking, the policy is to encourage peasants in every area to haul themselves up by their own bootstraps, without excessive reliance either on cash stimuli or on aid from the state. A pair of hands is regarded as a guarantee of subsistence for more than one person, provided the motivation and organization are right.

Many people in the West will remain sceptical of the Chinese argument, believing that the answer to world food supply problems lies in rapid modernization of agriculture combined with market-oriented incentives for the peasants and in all-but-desperate measures to bring the population boom under control.

The Chinese also favour modernization, but only so far as it can be achieved without reliance on foreign capital aid; and they largely reject market incentives. Meanwhile, they dig

## Singapore: tough measures in a crowded country

by Hugh Mabbett

A kind of horror story could be written about family planning in Singapore. Hard-faced campaigners haranguing women who have just given birth into accepting sterilization; working women denied paid leave in which to have babies; families denied priority for flats because they have too many children; a leadership which preaches that the children of poor parents are inferior to middle-class babies. How soon might all this lead to licences for procreation, or enforced abortions and punishment for the over-productive?

Fortunately, the other side of the coin is more benign—but not much more encouraging. Singapore's quandary is the world's in miniature: it is running out of room and control is crucial, but the population explosion is bound to thunder on. No matter how effective family planning campaigns may be, Singapore's population is bound to double, even treble, before zero population growth can be attained in 50 or 60 years' time.

And this in a country which is second only to Hong Kong as the most crowded in the world. It is a horror story after all.

Everything that Singapore is doing to check its population growth has been thrust upon it, and it is not particularly proud that it seems to lead the world both in campaigning and in "disincentives". Not just today's hard-won prosperity is at stake; political survival, perhaps even physical survival, will be at hazard if present attempts at limitation do not succeed.

Most countries have some under-used territory. Singapore has virtually none.

Last year the population grew by 100 more births than deaths each day, despite a gross reproduction rate of 1.4, one of the lowest in the world, similar to Australia's, less than New Zealand's. Though further reduction will be difficult, Singapore believes it must somehow bring the figure down to 1.0.

Where is this greater control effort to be made? The vast majority of Singaporeans already know about family planning, are practising it or have at some time practised it.

Probably there will be even greater emphasis on

sterilization. Already 11 per cent of married women, 24,000 of them, have undergone this operation. Last year just under 9,000 women (and 374 men) were sterilized, at a little less than £1 a time. Abortions are also legal—the grounds include "social-economic indications", which means poverty—and virtually free; last year 14,000 of them were carried out.

Most women giving birth or undergoing abortions are interviewed by teams of trained family planning workers. Family planning workers get into touch with all couples either before or just after marriage.

Secondary schools have classes in "population education". Courses, talks, film shows and demonstrations abound, and there is even a telephone service to provide instant information.

There are other problems impelling the Government to more from persuasion to "disincentives". The first is the large number of women born during the post-war "baby boom" and now getting married. As an example, the number of women between 20 and 24 years of age grew from 57,000 in 1966 to 112,000 last year.

Slow acceptance of change

A second problem is the slowness of decline of traditional attitudes. Surveys have found that the average Singaporean would like 3.1 children. This is an improvement on the actual 4.5 children of present families but far from the two-child norm that the Government is pushing. Each succeeding decimal point of decline is harder to win.

Affection for the old ideas of large families, of sons in preference to daughters, of children as a kind of security in old age persists, giving way only slowly to the forces of women's education, women going to work, the social acceptability of family planning, the change from family enterprises to wage labour, and houses more suited to small families.

How much of the decline in the birth rate is due to these elements of social change, how much to the family planning campaign? No one knows, of course, but

the board calculates that it can claim credit for about half the improvement.

But social change and persuasion alone are not enough, the Government feels, so it has introduced other, controversial "social policies" or "disincentives". Delivery charges in government hospitals increase with each additional child; no paid maternity leave is given for the third and subsequent children; the fourth and subsequent children in a family get lower priority for choice of primary school, unless one parent has been sterilized or the fourth child is the last; no income tax relief is given for the fourth and subsequent children; and large families get no priority for public flats.

In addition there are "incentives": sterilization after delivery means that delivery and ward charges need not be paid, and sterilization, and delivery or abortion results in medical leave "on generous terms".

All these measures, Singaporeans are told, are intended to "assist couples to uplift their socio-economic status and quality of life by not having children whom they are not able to clothe, feed, educate and bring up". But at times the interests of the state seem more important.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, told an interviewer recently that the crux of the problem lay with a hard core of people whose traditional beliefs, reinforced by religion, prompted them to have eight, nine or 10 children, although they were unable to care for them.

"If this hard core continues to be cursed", he continued, "we may have to leave them with the problem of having to support their children on their own income, even at the price of making an example of the child who never asked to be born." And then: "The better educated and more rational" are not replacing themselves, while "a multiple replacement rate right at the bottom" leads to "a gradual lowering of the general quality of the population".

Where this kind of thinking will lead no one knows, but it could presage a rough time for the fecund as Singapore's population, doubling as it will over the next 20 years or so, feels more and more the stresses of crowding and competition for space.

## Colombia: male pride and ingrained prejudice

by Morgan

Colombia's population explosion has a hackneyed phrase in its ears. Through it has lost whatever may once have had, since the rich world experiences nothing of its full

Latin America, with highest population rate of any continent (cent), its meaning is as sharp relief, and more than anywhere else of Colombia.

Colombia's population continues at its rate of growth, the present population of 10,000 will double in 21 years. At the rate, its per capita income, expanding at only pace, a disastrous considering that, nine-tenths of the country's earnings are less than \$100 a year. The increasing (about 45 babies a year) 1,000 people already nearly three at of Britain, while

the death rate has fallen substantially in the past two decades. Combined with a declining level of infant mortality, this means that almost half the population is under 15 years old, severely compounding the difficulties of controlling the situation in the foreseeable future. At the same time, some five million people, or between a quarter and a third of the potential labour force, are out of work.

In Bogotá, the capital, 16 per cent are classed as unemployed but this conceals the underlying realities. It does not record the severe underemployment—a condition in which many of those with jobs do menial or part-time work for almost no money—or the appalling deprivations of the shantytowns. About 1,250,000 people, or half Bogotá's population live in these squalid worse-than-slum areas which represent the dead-end of life for those who have nowhere else to go. If a city the size of Birmingham were reduced to mud-hum without sewage facilities, one would gain an explicit idea of the scale of poverty.

Migration from the countryside to the towns has been mainly responsible for the rapid development of this twilight world. Because of economic necessity, ignorance, bad education, and the conservatism of the peasants in matters of family planning, the rural population has been growing even faster than that of the cities. But land reform has so far failed to ameliorate agrarian poverty, with the result that the countryside cannot support its children.

Neither can the urban areas to which they drift. Indeed, Señor Alfonso López Michelsen, stated a year ago, when he was Foreign Minister, that only 5 per cent of the population benefits from the 7 per cent per annum economic growth rates. Income is being concentrated in fewer hands, and the labour surplus holds wages down to the extent that it seems increasingly difficult to achieve a level of prosperity at which people feel they can afford smaller families.

Clearly a problem on this scale has not gone unrecognized. During the 1960s, the

fallacy in the "wide open spaces" theory—which argued that political and economic power stemmed from a large and growing population—was made apparent to Colombian authorities by foreign economic advisers, who pointed out that a planned economy is only possible in conjunction with planned population growth. Consequently, on the initiative of groups of progressive doctors, family planning agencies were set up, and mass education in contraceptive techniques begun.

Thus the Family Welfare Association of Colombia (Profamilia) was established in 1965. Its initial function was to introduce effective alternatives to the rhythm method of contraception, but it has grown to offer a variety of services, including advice on maternity and child care.

It now has 42 clinics in 29 urban centres, and a specialized vasectomy unit in Bogotá. It also cooperates closely with hospitals and runs an important and expanding rural family planning programme. This is particularly so in

Latin America, where the problem is not just economic. Deeply-rooted cultural and social attitudes also prevail against any form of birth control. The machismo tradition (male chauvinism) ensures the continued subjugation of women, and it becomes a matter of pride for a man to force his wife to bear several children.

Gloria Rodríguez, a Colombian woman, put it very simply: "After we had three children, I had had enough. But my husband thought his friends would laugh at him. Now we have 16." Male dominance has also been institutionalized in the laws of the land; for example, a man is entitled to beat his wife.

Such attitudes die hard. Although the new liberal-minded President has promised to legislate for equality for women and for divorce, it remains to be seen how far families will put government ideals into practice. Moreover, there is the influence of the Roman Catholic Church to contend with.

For while the priesthood has come to adopt increasingly progressive views, it will take a long time to alter the collective consciousness of a people accustomed to the ancient doctrine that procreation is the will of God.

In 1968 when the Pope visited Bogotá, underlining the continued hold of Catholicism in Colombia, Profamilia was astonished: just before his arrival, many women with coil contraceptive devices came to have them removed. No patients went to Profamilia during his visit, and after his departure the women returned to have their devices replaced. It is this kind of ingrained prejudice that family planning must fight.

Above all, massive educational programmes are necessary to combat the ignorance lying at the heart of the population problem. Without money, and on the fringes of society, it is the poor who propagate most of the ignorance that breeds too many people. They need to become richer in order to be influenced by the ideals of birth control; but they need birth control in order to become richer. It is this paradox that, in the last resort, must be resolved if the vicious circle of overpopulation in Colombia is to be broken.

# people

Volume 1 Number 4 1974

World population issue

Carrillo-Flores: Bucharest agenda

Tomas Frejka: road to 2050

Joe Wray: China's lesson

Jakarta—city under stress

# people

are what World Population Year is all about

# people

is the name of a new quarterly magazine which is an authoritative digest of world developments in the fields of population and family planning.

Launched to mark Population Year,

# peoples

is intended for all those concerned with development policy

# los pueblos

is published by the International Planned Parenthood Federation\*, in English, French and Spanish. A year's subscription is £2 (\$6)

Write for your copy of

# people

to IPPF, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1, by completing the coupon below.

\*The International Planned Parenthood Federation is a non-governmental organization which believes that the knowledge and means to decide the number and spacing of one's children is a basic human right and that a balance between the population of the world and its natural resources and productivity is a necessary condition of human happiness, prosperity and peace. It provides financial support, technical assistance and advisory services to encourage national Family Planning Associations to pioneer education and services and to bring about a favourable climate of public opinion in which governments can be persuaded to provide these essential services. There are member associations in 84 countries.

PLEASE SEND ME A FREE COPY OF PEOPLE MAGAZINE. I ENCLOSE £2 (\$6) IN PAYMENT OF A FULL YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

ADDRESS

(Cheques should be made payable to IPPF)





## Women hold key to changed attitudes in the village

by H. Leslie Kirkley  
director, Oxfam

Five miles along a dirt road that leads from the eleventh century temple town of Melkote, in Mysore state, is the village of Hosahalli. It is typical of rural India—remote and rudimentary, without even a shop, yet infiltrated by modern methods and ideas.

Nanji Gowda has lived in Hosahalli for most of his 80 years. When he was younger he inherited 10 barren acres and married a barren wife. He married again and fathered six sons and two daughters, who live with him together with five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

By careful handling of his affairs and by having enough sons to share the work Nanji Gowda and his family now have 20 acres, partly irrigated by a large well dug by his sons. They grow a varied range of crops and have turned their land into a bright patch of green in the general brownness of the valley. Although still in debt, they are better off than most of their neighbours.

Susheela, the 22-year-old wife of one of the sons, has just given birth to her third child. Behind the arrival of this new member of the human race lie two significant facts. First, the family broke with tradition and employed a *harjan* (untouchable) at the birth, since this woman is the most expert local midwife. Second, the young parents are interested in the possibility of calling a halt after this child.

They consider that there are enough members of the family to cope with present and future needs, but this attitude brings them into sharp conflict with the grandparents, who believe that children come from God and that nobody should interfere with that process.

The experience of this extended Indian family is broadly representative of millions of families throughout the rural areas of developing countries. They live, work and make love in a world of their own. They follow the traditions of generations, never moving from the same hillside or valley. They are far from their nation's capital—let alone from Bucharest—and they feel removed from the decisions which administrators ponder on their behalf.

It was late in 1964 that Oxfam came out in support of certain family planning programmes ahead of the United Nations and many other agencies. Attitudes have changed so remarkably since then that it is difficult to imagine newspapers in London and Washington to-



Nanji Gowda at home with a family group including 26 of his 27 dependants—his wife, five of his six sons, two daughters, five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

Photograph: Kevan Barker

day reporting as important news—as they did 10 years ago—this decision by a small voluntary agency.

It was a contentious decision to take, temporarily alienating some of the substantial Roman Catholic support being received at the time; but it arose from the growing realization by many field workers that poverty and the size of families were two sides of the same coin—that it was hypocritical, if not downright irresponsible, to undertake humanitarian work yet shy away from the causes and effects of too many children.

Since 1964 organisations such as Oxfam have learnt a lot, albeit slowly and often by the hard way. We have realised that the pressures which bear upon the urban poor in considering family size are usually very different from the needs and wants of the subsistence farmer.

The admonishments and best intentions of much standard family planning propaganda can make sense to those living in a cash economy, but since then that it is difficult to imagine newspapers in London and Washington to-

Unless the question of family size is approached from the broad base of each family's total social and economic situation a great deal of talk and effort can be wasted. Education, improved maternal and child health services, community development in countryside as well as town—all these influence the conscious choices of individuals and, wherever possible, have to be interlocked with family planning programmes and conducted with a keen sensitivity to the real needs of ordinary people.

Ways have to be found to convince farmers that a large family is not the only means of insuring for old age; that it is possible for the first children to survive healthily and that a large number of children is not in itself a wise criterion for assessing social status.

As likely as not, the women gathered round village wells hold the key to a solution to much of the population problem. They speak out, boast or complain of the indifference and the temperaments of their husbands and of the attitudes of their mothers-in-law, two determining insti-

tutions in the concept of fertility.

If only they could be encouraged, as some have been—for example in China, where the political and economic emancipation of women has been an important factor in successful birth control—to voice their views on the needs and aspirations of their sex, their social status and importance to the resource pattern of any society, then we should be nearer to finding the right answers.

Much that hampers any efforts aimed at checking the population explosion comes from traditional masculine influences and attitudes. A recent Oxfam report from Guatemala states that many women "indicate their child-bearing at a young age and when 25 or 30 years old appear like old women".

And the unfortunate corollary to this kind of situation is that women who fail to produce children are all too frequently cast aside and lose any position in the social structure.

Women hold the key to change in the village because it is they who will first be

liberated by it. And they will be called on to carry out the change in their roles as food cultivators, child-bearers and early educators of the new generation. In all my travels I have met few women with families, however "ignorant", who would not grasp at some way of having fewer children. The best family planning propaganda, the best nutrition education there can be, is to give these women a say in what they can do with their lives.

We must be careful in our population propaganda that we do not end up talking to ourselves instead of reaching the people. Overcrowding may be horrific to us. It is hardly a threat to the Third World farmers who leave their wide open but poor countryside to cram into teeming slums in the city. An outside chance to earn some money makes the overcrowded slum an attraction.

If the birth rate in the favelas of Brazil were to be halved within a year, would that help to speed land reform, or strengthen the co-operative movement, or these two-child families could be

drawn back to the land? If Ethiopia's population were to be reduced by one third at a stroke, would this stimulate the landlord to give some land to the remaining landless?

It is becoming clearer to us all that in the matter of population there are no global control solutions, critical as the problem is. Overpopulation may be partly a result of progress in reducing the mortality rate. But it is a symptom of poverty, not a cause of poverty. The battle is not against "too many people". It is against poverty—on behalf of people. If this battle is joined globally—if we can reduce poverty and simultaneously increase the quality of life and the opportunities for people in the countryside—then the world has a chance.

It is useful that so much attention and so many resources are being focused on this World Population Year. We have to chase these resources, now earmarked and publicized as population funds, into the struggle against poverty as a whole.

## Keeping a watch on population

by Brian Johnson

Since the mid-1960s, the growth industry of population studies has left the human fertility explosion far behind. But despite all the dollars and the diligence in statistical demography and every aspect of human reproductive behaviour, there remains a void in the centre of population studies.

The void remains unfilled partly for ideological, but largely for institutional reasons: a tendency towards conventional specialism on the part of demographers has been accompanied by the familiar phenomenon of territorial defensiveness. Demographers have generally adhered closely to the Oxford Dictionary's definition of their field: "that branch of anthropology which treats of the statistics of births, deaths, diseases etc."

Thus a World Health Organization population consultant can write recently that "there is no evidence from death rates, birth rates, sickness rate, or any other biological measurement, of a deficiency of necessary resources to maintain life at a high standard". At the same time, ecologists, environmentalists and increasing numbers of economists and even politicians are assuming that population growth is a crucial factor in determining the future prospects for our species.

Who is right? How much does the WHO consultant know about "any other biological measurement" so as to feel confident in making such an assertion? His article concentrates on past evidence of available nutrition, based solely upon birth, death and disease statistics. But what about the future? What about the genetic risks of crop collapses due to monoculture, for example, when we have twice as many mouths to feed? And why should problems of population in relation to environmental carrying capacity be restricted to biological definition? Why not geophysical measurement, or geological, climatological or oceanographic?

It is becoming increasingly clear that underlying forces in these non-biological, non-anthropological spheres are affecting (climate change and Sabel starvation) and will affect (eventual limits to growth) the population prospects of man. Then there is the overwhelming importance of the political factor which largely dictates peoples' and countries' share of world resources, and their choice of technology and lifestyle which makes them seek (or "need") those resources.

But we blunder on. "No problem" and "crash programme" schools of thought

continue to slug it out. What is needed in this World Population Year is an initiative that will encourage each country to thrash out its own view of its population's future in a knowledge that others are doing so too.

What have demographers to say on these matters? Little that is scientific and yet based upon a holistic view of the population-resources-environment inter-relationship. This is hardly surprising, as our concern with the picture of population in its total environmental context is so recent.

But after the storms raised by the Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* report, some demographers and other social and political scientists are beginning to examine what sorts of environmental and technological as well as economic, social and demographic studies are needed for governments to adopt population policies designed to adjust resource-to-population ratios.

Some of them are also beginning to recognize that such studies cannot sensibly be tackled globally, but must be mounted at the national level where political consciousness resides and where decisions and actions must be taken. Integrated "futures" studies of this sort would naturally mesh with the new vein of interest in social and economic index targets. That this trend is strongly on the increase is clearly indicated by preparations for the mid-point review of the United Nations second development decade. A "population" representing the population component to such new total-resource future studies should obviously be integrated into this review process. But beyond this immediate concern, "population impact studies" should be a crucial preliminary to the much longer-term development strategy which all countries now need.

Any proposal for a world-wide "population watch" must face the fact that different governments worry about their long-term policies at widely different rates. But this is itself a major reason for urgency in setting up a system of national "snapshots" of expectations. Such a system should be an essential part of any planning of national goals which could lead to a gradual mutual modification of international expectations.

The resource crisis is bringing such thinking rapidly to the fore, but countries today are still making plans on the basis of vague assumptions that somehow other nations' technologies or resources will become available for them to use and that

their share of the carrying capacity of the global "commons" of atmosphere and oceans will remain unspoiled by others for the time when they need them.

In the absence of "mutual modification" expectations, politico-economic forces are likely to sign many countries to permanent underdevelopment and continual semi-starvation. Military sovereignty and technology will offer scant protection against technological robbery of the means to growth.

Ironically, it is precisely recognition among the World countries of the feebleness of their national defences which may stimulate an interest in studying population in relation to resources and environment—so long as these studies are conducted at the national level, with the initiative coming from national governments.

The great bulk of knowledge necessary for a watch already exists (and is dispersed among several disciplines) in the advanced countries, but the World will need outside help. Yet the poorer countries bound to regard foreign "vital statistics" demographers as at least as threatening executives of multinational companies.

Such suspicions are likely to be overcome in developing countries first, the findings of population resource-environment studies for developed countries. Any proposal for a population watch related to resources and environment should therefore call upon the countries that now make the greater claims on resources and environment to undertake such studies the first instance.

The United Nations' world population plan, about to be presented to the World Population Conference, contains recommendations for continued national action to improve food, health, fertility, and research, promote education and so on. But it lacks single new initiatives which could capture the public imagination. A decent population watch, possibly as a component of Earthwatch programmes, was agreed at the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972, would mark the World Population Conference in 1974 as a major step forward both in demographic and planetary thinking.

The author is Director of Institute for the Study of International Organisations and a consultant to the United Nations Population Division.

## Children are starving Children are dying Children are dying of starvation

This is no news.

For years we have known of the "Quiet Emergency" where some 10 million young children in developing countries were slowly starving to death. And many more suffered from severe malnutrition.

The present world economic crisis has aggravated this situation. Now, 400 to 500 million children live in the 60 poorest countries in the world, confronted with starvation and reduction of vital services.

This situation holds the threat of the grimmest headlines in the history of mankind: our children, our promise for the future—the only true asset of mankind—are perishing.

As a voice raised on behalf of all those threatened children, UNICEF has declared for the first time in its 28-year history that there exists...

### A World Child Emergency

because the staff of life for millions of the world's poor people—rice, wheat and maize—has more than doubled in price over the past two years.

because the world's bread basket—the bounty of extra grain which has in the past helped stave off famine—is all but empty at a time when rapid population growth means more and more mouths to fill.

because fertilizer—vital to growing high-yield rice and wheat—is both scarce and now costs farmers three times more than before.

because higher food prices are pushing hundreds of millions of families even beyond their present state of semi-starvation.

If we act now, we can stop this nightmare vision. If we wait until images of corpse-like youngsters flood our front pages, haunt our TV screens, it will be too late.

You can help by supporting UNICEF.



UNICEF/Jacques Danon

### THE UNITED KINGDOM BACKS ITS BELIEF IN UNICEF

As recently as 23 July the British Government decided to contribute £1 million (about US\$2.4 million) to UNICEF as a donation for use in Indochina.

Last year the Government supported UNICEF to the extent of £800,000 (almost US\$2 million). In addition they contributed £250,000 (US\$631,313) which was more than one half the UNICEF requirement for well-drilling equipment for India.

In May 1974 the Government announced an increase of 60 per cent in its annual voluntary contribution as an expression of confidence in UNICEF. The total amount thereby became £1.3 million (US\$3 million).

During the year 1973, a further £215,000 (over half a million dollars) was made available to UNICEF through voluntary agencies, general fundraising activities, and the sale of Greeting Cards.

Britain, a long-time supporter of planned parenthood, is, with UNICEF, also playing a major role in World Population Year activities.

Please help the work of UNICEF by sending a donation.

Colour brochures about this work and of UNICEF Greeting Cards are available on request.

Write to: UK Committee for UNICEF  
99 Dean Street  
London W1V 6QN

Name:

Address:

I enclose a donation of \_\_\_\_\_  
Please do/do not send me a free colour brochure





## PLANS WHICH DEFEAT THE END

There is a growing discrepancy between Turkey's stated aims and the methods used to achieve them. The former are admitted by a wide range of international opinion to be unreasonable. Since 1963 Turkish Cyprus has not the rights promised to it under the basic articles of the constitution which Turkey, Greece and Britain, had agreed. Western diplomats succeeded in dissuading Turkey from intervening in 1963, but were willing to admit grievances against the Greek Cypriots at least partly justified. Turkey did not plunge into intervention until after the final provocation of the Ioannides-Sampson coup. It would have been able to expect her to wait without seeing those grievances put to rights. At least the Turkish went in on July 20, it was for the pleasure of Archbishop Makarios, a Cypriot, to unfettered power and Turkish Cypriots.

In practice they had taken this for ten years by barricading themselves inside a number of territorial enclaves, but at the price of accepting restrictions on their movements and forgoing any share in the general conduct of their country's affairs. The events of last month appeared to offer a chance to negotiate a new and better constitution, in which these enclaves would be preserved (and probably enlarged) not as military ghettos but as the territory of the Turkish state or canton within a bi-national federation. By the beginning of last week Mr. Glafos, representing the Greek Cypriots at the Geneva talks, was apparently willing to accept this principle, although of course he could not comply with the Turkish government's demand that he accept their proposal in all its territorial exorbitance without even taking thirty-six hours to consult his colleagues. The Turkish government still asserts that this is their aim. They still disclaim any desire to partition Cyprus, still less to annex it. (In this they are probably sincere, for annexation would saddle them with the problem of governing a hostile Greek Cypriot population, while partition would enable Greece to establish a military base in Turkey's rear.) They still say that they want Cyprus to remain united (though not unitary) and independent. They still see themselves, and wish others to see them, as liberators and not conquerors.

That cannot change the fact that what they have actually done is to send three army divisions to Cyprus and occupy more than one third of its territory, clearly against the wishes of the majority of the population. Even for the Turkish Cypriots their action has been at best a mixed blessing. No doubt it has brought joy to many of the 66,000 who live north of the "Atrida Line". But what of the 44,000 who live south of it? Their sufferings since July 20 have been abundantly publicized by Turkish propaganda, and are not likely to cease now—unless the Turks allow themselves to be provoked into occupying the whole island, which is precisely what they say they do not want to do. It is clear that the "independence" of Cyprus, if it is to mean anything, is not compatible with the permanent occupation of one third of the island by Turkish troops. Nor can the Turkish Cypriots find true security under the permanent protection of the Turkish bayonets. Turkey's aim must be to obtain conditions which will enable her to withdraw her troops, and which will enable the Turkish Cypriots to live in security after they have left. Those conditions can only be obtained by negotiation: negotiation between Turks and Greeks, but more especially between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. They will be much more difficult to obtain now than they would have been a week ago. But the effort still has to be made, and it is in the interest of both Turkish and Greek Cypriots to make it. The Greeks will be strongly tempted to take an "Arab" attitude, and refuse to negotiate on the basis of a fait accompli. The Turks may be equally tempted to take an "Israeli" attitude: that one is so inflexible as to make any negotiation an almost impossible humiliation for their opponents. But the history of that other Middle Eastern conflict hardly suggests that either side would have anything to gain by following its example.

## ASSEMBLY MEN NOW

Our Party in Scotland has done this by canalizing the support not only of those who believe in the full doctrine of independence but of a good many others who simply want some form of parliamentary devolution. That is the prevailing mood in Scotland today. Scotsmen have always been conscious of their national identity. Now, stimulated by the prospect of oil and encouraged by the Kilbrandon Commission, whose report conferred official respectability on the idea of devolution, they want this identity to be expressed in constitutional arrangements. They want more control over their own affairs in general and the oil revenues in particular. The demand is usually expressed in only the most general terms and there are a number of people in Scotland, including more than might be suspected in the Scottish Labour Party, who believe that it is a mistake to make concessions to this point of view. Those who take this stand should not be caricatured as political Cautious. They fear constitutional changes of great moment being made in a mood of short-term party political expediency. They know that the history of Scottish nationalism has been one of ebbs and flows and they are not convinced that the present trend of feeling has become a settled national conviction. And they are disturbed at the prospect of Scottish public debate being diverted from questions of policy to endless constitutional tinkering.

There is logic in such objections. But what has now been decided in effect is that, no matter what their theoretical merits, to campaign on such grounds would be politically disastrous. They are all assembly men now. So the practical question is what kind of assembly. No stability could be expected from setting up a Scottish assembly in a grudging spirit with the minimum powers that a reluctant government in London felt it had to concede. It is better to develop the widest powers consistent with preserving the United Kingdom as a political and economic unit. It could be that once the Scottish people have taken one step along that road they will not be satisfied with any stopping place short of full independence. If so, it would be neither possible nor desirable to keep them within the United Kingdom against their wishes. But the purpose should be to devise a form of devolution that will give lasting satisfaction without repeated adjustment.

The assembly must be directly elected and have legislative powers. But in what fields? The critical point is that Scotsmen should feel that they have sufficient control over their own economic and industrial affairs. This means going further than Kilbrandon. It means giving a Scottish executive a share of the oil revenue and control over much of the British Treasury's present expenditure in Scotland by putting it in the form of a block grant. But it does not follow that independent revenue raising powers need to be conferred as well, except conceivably as a small token in some fields. If a Scottish Executive had the right to determine its own level of public spending, as opposed to deciding how to use its money, then the economic integrity of the United Kingdom would be put in jeopardy.

confirming the wisdom of the Highlands and Islands Board in their plans to establish an Advance Factory at Kyle. Yours faithfully, JAMIE STORMONTH DARLING, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Aug. 16.

Population control  
From Mr. J. M. Green  
Sir, In your leader on August 15 you appear to be advocating a totally laissez faire attitude to population control, arguing that we should be able to "cope" with a 4,750,000 increase by 2021, assuming all goes as predicted. While I agree that direct government action is not desirable, I feel nevertheless that there is a strong need for a continuing propaganda campaign about the social desirability of limiting families to two children. The limitations in world resources should make us feel that we cannot look on any significant population increase (and roughly 10 per cent is significant) with complacency. This is especially true when one considers that the populations of underdeveloped countries are likely to increase at a much higher rate, and will indirectly affect us by using up a proportionately larger share of those same, limited, resources. Courtesy to popular belief, this country is not an island, but part of the main, and we are therefore affected by, and affect, the rest of the world. Yours faithfully, J. M. GREEN, Flat 61, Highview, Byron Way, Northolt, Middlesex, August 15.

From Mr. R. A. Withers  
Sir, It is interesting to compare the realistic economic appraisal of this country's plight put forward by Professor Michael Lipton in his two recent articles with the politically unrealistic outlook on what is basically the same problem expressed in Mr. Bryan Magee's article which appeared at the same time. Mr. Magee mistakenly believes that a redistribution of the excess after-tax income of the better off minority of the population would produce a marked improvement in the economic circumstances of the underprivileged. Professor Lipton appreciates that only a substantial and across the board cut in home consumption of imported or otherwise exportable goods will enable us to pay our way. The truth of the matter regarding the better off members of the community is that their greater resources, to the extent that these are spent rather than saved, are mostly used in acquiring goods and services which are not redistributable, such as more expensive and better equipped houses, quality cars, holidays abroad, eating out, etc. They do not to any nationally significant extent consume more of the necessities on which the majority of the population subsists.

The Panovs in Britain  
From Mrs Pamela Manson  
Sir, The splendid thing about England is that it is a free country. That is why its citizens were all so ready to demonstrate on behalf of the Panovs against their cruel treatment by the Soviet Government. For the Panovs to be able to take part in a demonstration on behalf of their friend Victor Polsky, while on a visit to this country, is for the Panovs a taste of the fruits of true freedom denied them in Russia.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Collapse of Court Line

From Mr Peter Martin  
Sir, Your reports of the collapse of Court Line and its four operating subsidiaries leave many questions unanswered. In particular, it is important to answer the question of why the Civil Aviation Authority did not successfully exercise the duty imposed upon it by the Civil Aviation Authority (Air Travel Organizers' Licensing) Regulations 1972 to seek to ensure that travel organizers' licences of the tour operators well in advance of the collapse if it was no longer satisfied (as it could hardly have been) that each licence holder was capable of discharging his "actual and potential obligations in respect of the activities in which he was engaged". The bonding requirements, referred to by you in your leader, are imposed as a condition of the grant of the air travel organizers' licence and are only intended as a first aid measure—not as a guarantee of payment of ordinary trading liabilities. It is the duty of the CAA to safeguard ordinary creditors and this duty cannot be seen to have been discharged. Those who regarded the ATOL as a CAA "seal of approval" have been appallingly let down and it seems, to me at least, that the first salvo from the cannon of your disapproval should be directed at the CAA rather than the "Government" unless, of course, the Government interfered in any way with the functions of the CAA in this matter. Further, it is worthwhile asking why workable arrangements could be made, after the collapse for the aircraft of Court Line Aviation to be used, with their crews, to bring home the stranded holidaymakers so that, among other things, money from the bond could be used to improve the creditors' position instead of that of Court Line's competitors whose aircraft were chartered. Apart from the risk of seizure abroad for debt (which of course would place the risk of damages particularly with now the time to consider whether the secured creditors of this sort of business should have the rights they do in our legal system as against ordinary creditors such as the holidaymakers? It is axiomatic in commercial life that companies do go bust; but it is demonstrably wrong that they should do so when a statutory

system exists to monitor their finances so as specifically to prevent just this sort of disaster. It is well to recall the words of part of paragraph 26 of the Civil Aviation Policy Guidance "by reference to which the CAA is bound to exercise its functions:—The Authority's powers under the regulations... are designed so that only those who act within the rules and who have secured the necessary financial arrangements shall engage in the organizing and wholesaling of air travel. The Authority should not use these powers to regulate competition among travel organizers." If the powers had been used rigorously this disaster would not have occurred in the way that it has; further, if there had been power to regulate competition by the use of the licensing system, some of the reasons for the failure might have been avoided. At the very least, and some weeks ago at that, an ATOL condition could have been imposed by the CAA preventing the licence holders from taking further deposits for more than nominal sums and restricting the collection of the balance of the tour price to a very short period before departure. If this had had the possible effect of bringing about quicker Government intervention to save the programme or a restriction of the unsecured losses to a much smaller amount than the purpose of such a move would have been met. For the future I suggest not only an extension of the bonding system but also a much more vigorous approach to its duties by the CAA. I write this letter particularly on behalf of my secretary and her husband due to go on holiday on August 23 with one of the group contained in the letter not only their holiday for this year (as they cannot book another) but £300 as well. The amount at issue hardly warrants a highly speculative action against the CAA to test the breach of duty argument in support of a claim for damages particularly with the severe costs penalty involved even if the action should be successful. But on general principles such an action is justified in the circumstances. Yours faithfully, PETER MARTIN, 16 South Eaton Place, SW1, August 17.

### Turkish action in Cyprus

From Mr Philip Noel-Baker  
Sir, May I comment on your leading article "Turkish Aggression" (Aug 15) and on statements made on BBC Television on Aug 14 by the British Minister to the Nato Council, Mr Donald Logan? Mr Logan said that Nato was set up "to resist aggression by the Warsaw Pact", and that it could play no part in resisting aggression by one of its own signatory powers against another. In fact the North Atlantic Treaty says: "The Parties reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" (ie, Chapter I of the Charter, which outlines the use of national armed forces). They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security. Of course the Treaty was made to restrain Stalin's sponsored aggressions. But it nowhere mentions Russia or the Warsaw Pact, which did not then exist. In winding up the debate by which the House of Commons ratified the Treaty (Hansard, May 10, 1949), I said on behalf of the Government, with Ernest Bevin's support: "This is not an old power-politics alliance against Russia. It is a Pact against aggression and armed force. The whole Treaty makes no sense unless it guarantees support against aggression, from wherever aggression may come. Article 6 specifically includes 'islands', of which Cyprus is one, in the area of Europe in which peace was guaranteed. To exclude Cyprus now because it is an independent democratic republic, and no longer British, would be a sophistry indeed. In your leading article, discussing the danger of a Greek war against Turkey, you say: 'It would obviously be preferable if the Great Powers could obviate the need for unilateral action by Greece by taking effective action against Turkey themselves.' You suggest various 'sanctions' which 'the United States and the rest of the international community should apply at this stage': a warning that 'she (Turkey) will be regarded as the aggressor'; an embargo on arms; non-recognition of 'any de facto partition'; a pledge of international support for 'the rights of Greek Cypriots including the independence and unity of their country'. These are all sound measures, but are they enough? As you say, Turkey is an aggressor in flagrant violation of the Nato Pact and the United Nations Charter. Her aggression is undiminished by her acceptance of the second cease fire. That appears to be as fraudulent as her acceptance of the first. In any case there can be no acceptable negotiations until Turkish troops leave Cyprus. Why should Nato, the United States, who was grievously deceived and humiliated at Geneva, now ask Nato to propose in the United Nations Assembly the withdrawal of Ambassadors of United Nations Members from Ankara? Might Nato not also propose that the armies of Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and the Soviet

Union should cut off sea communication between Turkey and Cyprus for as long as is required? A "peaceful blockade", of which international lawyers used to talk? Turkey would not venture to challenge such a use of power in support of Nato and the United Nations Charter. It would be a bloodless, but immensely important, assertion of "the rule of law", to which the Nato Treaty commits its members. What is the alternative if Turkish fait accompli is accepted? Cyprus another, and not less troubled, Palestine; constant danger to the British bases; a serious blow to the moral and legal basis of the Nato treaty; another betrayal of the United Nations Charter. Not least, we should save the Turkish people from the future perils into which their "hawks" may lead them as the United Nations saved the British people over Suez 18 years ago. Yours, etc. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER, 16 South Eaton Place, SW1, August 18.

From Brigadier W. M. T. Magan  
Sir, When the Greek colonels seized power in Cyprus, they set up the model of a possible future international situation we have seen for a long time. The prime Turkish interest in Cyprus has remained strategic since 1878, the Sultan handed the administration of the island to Britain in order to safeguard the northern flank of his eastern provinces from Russia. British withdrawal from Cyprus, together with the determined Enosis campaign for union of Cyprus with Greece, raised in Turkish eyes the prospect of a possible future communist Greek government granting Russia facilities in Cyprus. During the past fifteen years, Turkish governments have made it plain beyond doubt that they could not accept that risk; and that they were ready to carry out armed landings to prevent it. It was therefore inevitable when the Greek colonels put an end to Cypriot independence that Turkey would invade Cyprus, and do so quickly before the colonels could consolidate their hold on military power. It was equally clear that the Turks had the military capacity to realize whatever plans they judged necessary to preserve the strategic integrity of their southern flank. The Turkish government did not act on impulse. The plans, political and military, must have been considered and worked upon, with great care over many years. That Turkey would probably rather not have a physical commitment on the island is suggested by the fact that she has held her hand for fifteen years. This factor provides international diplomatic opportunities, so long as it is kept in mind that in this matter for Turkey her strategic defence interests are paramount. Yours faithfully, W. M. T. MAGAN, St Michael's House, Fockham Bush, near Tonbridge, Kent, August 15.

### University discipline

From Mr P. Rickard  
Sir, In a letter on university discipline, published on August 13, Mr R. Barlow makes much of the fact that university students now have the vote. While not wishing to go into the motives which led a recent government to lower the voting age to 18, they are motives which I know I have included a grain of idealism. I doubt whether the most sanguine of those members of Parliament who voted for the innovation, or of those members of the public who approved of it, imagined that an immense leap forward in the being made in the domain of education as distinct from that of politics. No magic wand, simultaneously waved, enabled the newly enfranchised age-groups to know more than they had known before, to be more enlightened, to be more literate or better qualified to pursue higher education. Having the vote is not a qualification for admission to a university, and, so far as I am aware, there has been no serious proposal that it should be made so. To seek higher education is first to admit, however tacitly, that there is at least something that one does not know, and, secondly, to assume or at least to hope that someone else knows it, and might be induced (here the task-master plays, for not unimportant part) to supply the missing information. There is, then, a certain amount of unavoidable humiliation in the pursuit of knowledge, for the seeker has to admit

to himself sooner or later that he is seeking it because he hasn't got it; but that is a burden which most students clear without undue nervousness. It is, however, very difficult and possibly even irresponsible for the teacher to regard the taught as his equals in the relevant domain, a domain which the taught have after all voluntarily chosen, with all its attendant disadvantages, because they had something to gain thereby, and considered that the gain outweighed the handicap of provisional inequality. Mr Barlow is quite right: dons are not (I am thankful to say) appointed for their administrative or political abilities. But students, too, have no particular qualifications in those domains. Stalemate, I think. "Why are the universities less democratic than the rest of the nation?" Mr Barlow asks. He has forgotten to mention nurseries, kindergartens and schools: the Children's Charter has not yet, I think, been implemented. Might it not just conceivably be because the principle of "one man, one vote" is one which, when one thinks seriously of its implications (and I cordially invite Mr Barlow to do so, perhaps for the first time), is quite unworkable in an institution dedicated, not to its own constructive process, but to its continuance and improvement? Yours faithfully, P. RICKARD, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, August 13.

### HMSO printing dispute

From the Secretary-General of the Law Society  
Sir, Today's (August 15) article by your Legal Correspondent suggests that while it is unfortunate that the strike by the government printers has resulted in the non-publication so far of 34 Acts of Parliament which have received the Royal Assent, the public should not be too worried. Surely, however, it must be a serious matter for the public if they are to be answerable to laws which cannot be ascertained, and it is certainly serious for lawyers who are expected to be able to advise on laws which are already in force but which they have extreme difficulty in finding. As your Correspondent states the Lord Chancellor's Department is doing its best to keep the courts informed of new law which has to be applied, but nevertheless the general promulgation of the law, which is an essential part of the administration of the legal system, has for the moment completely broken down. It may well be that criminal sanctions will only be applied in the most extreme cases whilst the present situation lasts, but the public can still suffer in many ways through lack of adequate advice from lawyers, and until the Acts are published lawyers are clearly in a most invidious situation, being unable to tell their clients what the law is. If the statutes concerned affected

but a few the situation, though still serious, could perhaps be the better tolerated. The fact, however, is that the Rent Act, the Housing Act, the Finance Act and the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act to name but some, exemplify the sort of legislation which could affect large numbers of the community who are entitled to know what their rights and duties are. Lack of this knowledge unfortunately amounts to nothing less than a denial of justice. In the general interest one can only trust that the present dispute will be settled without delay. Yours faithfully, J. L. BOWRON, Secretary-General, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, WC2, August 15.

### Royal Agricultural Hall

From Mr Cedric Price  
Sir, Sir John Betjeman and his friends (August 15) must be suffering from architectural amnesia to compare that third-rate building with the Crystal Palace. I look forward to their appeal for the saving of Earls Court. That goodness they were all too young to appeal on behalf of old Newgate Jail. Yours faithfully, CEDRIC PRICE, 38 Alfred Place, WC1, August 15.

### Violence and crime

From Mr M. Hamerton  
Contributions which you cited on TV and violence do make one wonder how much easier it is to question to be confident of deduce proof that confidence. It has been correctly pointed out that the increase in our society correlates with the spread of TV. But by itself does not establish a connection; and no matter that there have been changes in society which are equally responsible—or, for instance, the "child-v" might, with equal justification, be ascribed to the children of I do not assert that the advertisement of Dr doctrines (or, to be just, of widespread misunderstanding of his doctrines) is productive; but neither could I deny it. It is right to be restrained in violence on TV; but let include ourselves into what we have found the root of the wicked box. Yours faithfully, MERTON, Head of Department of Psychology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

### buie and after

Director of the National r Scotland on issue of such momentous importance as that by your leading article of





## COURT CIRCULAR

### BALMORAL CASTLE

August 18: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Thomas Nicol, DD preached the sermon.

The Queen will open the new headquarters of the Royal Academy of Dancing at Viceroy Crescent, Battersea, on November 6.

### Marriages

Sir Theo Crawford and Miss P. Chatter. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 17, at St Peter's Church, Parham, between Sir Theo Crawford, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Miss Priscilla Chatter, of Piddborough, Sussex. The Rev John Chatter officiated.

Mr R. Thompson and Miss M. McKay. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, of Mr R. Thompson, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Miss M. McKay, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of French lace and a white cotton. Her short, bouffant veil was held in place by a camellia and she carried an open spray of marguerites, geraniums and lilies-of-the-valley. Her sister, Miss Janine McKay, and Miss Clair Fears attended her. Mr Graham Davis was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride. The honeymoon is being spent touring in Great Britain.

### Today's engagements

Exhibition: Ancient Egypt, 3.10-5.30. Museum, 10-5.

Display of costumes used in the BBC television series *Elizabeth*. Kings Wing, Palace of Hampton Court, Palace, 9.30-5.30.

Exhibition: "I'll put a giraffe round about the earth." Science Museum, 10-5.

The Queen's Life Guard, mounted carabineers, Horse Guards, Whitehall, 11.

### Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brehner, 91; Sir Lionel Brent, 63; Right Rev Dr A. E. Ellison, 64; Mr David Ennis, 52; Lord Evans of Hunsbury, 75; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Helburn, 60; Mr Richard H. Jones, 37; Sir Alec Kirkland, 77; Sir Hubert Pittman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

### Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard (deceased), Mr and Mrs Barker, £30,015; Greenberg, Mr Simeon, of South Kensington, member of the Stock Exchange (duty paid, £22,347); Gurney-Dixon, Lady, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, widow of Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon (duty paid, £33,310); Mr Norman Paulson, of Newton Abbot, solicitor (duty paid, £11,140); Stanton, Mr Percy Thomas William, of Thrope Bay, Essex (duty paid, £25,750).

### Memorial service

Sir Frederick Brundrett. A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at St Martin's Church, 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25. Those wishing to have seats reserved for the service should apply in writing to the Naval Personnel Division, Ministry of Defence, Room 308, Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE, not later than September 10.

### Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brehner, 91; Sir Lionel Brent, 63; Right Rev Dr A. E. Ellison, 64; Mr David Ennis, 52; Lord Evans of Hunsbury, 75; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Helburn, 60; Mr Richard H. Jones, 37; Sir Alec Kirkland, 77; Sir Hubert Pittman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

### Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard (deceased), Mr and Mrs Barker, £30,015; Greenberg, Mr Simeon, of South Kensington, member of the Stock Exchange (duty paid, £22,347); Gurney-Dixon, Lady, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, widow of Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon (duty paid, £33,310); Mr Norman Paulson, of Newton Abbot, solicitor (duty paid, £11,140); Stanton, Mr Percy Thomas William, of Thrope Bay, Essex (duty paid, £25,750).

### Memorial service

Sir Frederick Brundrett. A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at St Martin's Church, 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25. Those wishing to have seats reserved for the service should apply in writing to the Naval Personnel Division, Ministry of Defence, Room 308, Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE, not later than September 10.

### Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brehner, 91; Sir Lionel Brent, 63; Right Rev Dr A. E. Ellison, 64; Mr David Ennis, 52; Lord Evans of Hunsbury, 75; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Helburn, 60; Mr Richard H. Jones, 37; Sir Alec Kirkland, 77; Sir Hubert Pittman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

### Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard (deceased), Mr and Mrs Barker, £30,015; Greenberg, Mr Simeon, of South Kensington, member of the Stock Exchange (duty paid, £22,347); Gurney-Dixon, Lady, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, widow of Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon (duty paid, £33,310); Mr Norman Paulson, of Newton Abbot, solicitor (duty paid, £11,140); Stanton, Mr Percy Thomas William, of Thrope Bay, Essex (duty paid, £25,750).

### Memorial service

Sir Frederick Brundrett. A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at St Martin's Church, 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25. Those wishing to have seats reserved for the service should apply in writing to the Naval Personnel Division, Ministry of Defence, Room 308, Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE, not later than September 10.

### Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brehner, 91; Sir Lionel Brent, 63; Right Rev Dr A. E. Ellison, 64; Mr David Ennis, 52; Lord Evans of Hunsbury, 75; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Helburn, 60; Mr Richard H. Jones, 37; Sir Alec Kirkland, 77; Sir Hubert Pittman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

### Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard (deceased), Mr and Mrs Barker, £30,015; Greenberg, Mr Simeon, of South Kensington, member of the Stock Exchange (duty paid, £22,347); Gurney-Dixon, Lady, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, widow of Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon (duty paid, £33,310); Mr Norman Paulson, of Newton Abbot, solicitor (duty paid, £11,140); Stanton, Mr Percy Thomas William, of Thrope Bay, Essex (duty paid, £25,750).

### Memorial service

Sir Frederick Brundrett. A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at St Martin's Church, 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25. Those wishing to have seats reserved for the service should apply in writing to the Naval Personnel Division, Ministry of Defence, Room 308, Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE, not later than September 10.

### Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brehner, 91; Sir Lionel Brent, 63; Right Rev Dr A. E. Ellison, 64; Mr David Ennis, 52; Lord Evans of Hunsbury, 75; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Helburn, 60; Mr Richard H. Jones, 37; Sir Alec Kirkland, 77; Sir Hubert Pittman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

### Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard (deceased), Mr and Mrs Barker, £30,015; Greenberg, Mr Simeon, of South Kensington, member of the Stock Exchange (duty paid, £22,347); Gurney-Dixon, Lady, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, widow of Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon (duty paid, £33,310); Mr Norman Paulson, of Newton Abbot, solicitor (duty paid, £11,140); Stanton, Mr Percy Thomas William, of Thrope Bay, Essex (duty paid, £25,750).

### Memorial service

Sir Frederick Brundrett. A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at St Martin's Church, 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25. Those wishing to have seats reserved for the service should apply in writing to the Naval Personnel Division, Ministry of Defence, Room 308, Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE, not later than September 10.

### Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brehner, 91; Sir Lionel Brent, 63; Right Rev Dr A. E. Ellison, 64; Mr David Ennis, 52; Lord Evans of Hunsbury, 75; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Helburn, 60; Mr Richard H. Jones, 37; Sir Alec Kirkland, 77; Sir Hubert Pittman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

### Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard (deceased), Mr and Mrs Barker, £30,015; Greenberg, Mr Simeon, of South Kensington, member of the Stock Exchange (duty paid, £22,347); Gurney-Dixon, Lady, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, widow of Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon (duty paid, £33,310); Mr Norman Paulson, of Newton Abbot, solicitor (duty paid, £11,140); Stanton, Mr Percy Thomas William, of Thrope Bay, Essex (duty paid, £25,750).

### Memorial service

Sir Frederick Brundrett. A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at St Martin's Church, 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25. Those wishing to have seats reserved for the service should apply in writing to the Naval Personnel Division, Ministry of Defence, Room 308, Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE, not later than September 10.

### Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brehner, 91; Sir Lionel Brent, 63; Right Rev Dr A. E. Ellison, 64; Mr David Ennis, 52; Lord Evans of Hunsbury, 75; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Helburn, 60; Mr Richard H. Jones, 37; Sir Alec Kirkland, 77; Sir Hubert Pittman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

### Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard (deceased), Mr and Mrs Barker, £30,015; Greenberg, Mr Simeon, of South Kensington, member of the Stock Exchange (duty paid, £22,347); Gurney-Dixon, Lady, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, widow of Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon (duty paid, £33,310); Mr Norman Paulson, of Newton Abbot, solicitor (duty paid, £11,140); Stanton, Mr Percy Thomas William, of Thrope Bay, Essex (duty paid, £25,750).

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. X. Benito and Miss L. Fecher. The engagement is announced between Simon Xavier, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. M. Benito, of Alcala, Alicante, Spain, and Miss L. Fecher, daughter of the late M. D. Fecher and step-daughter of Mr J. C. Hatherill-Stephenson, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Mr A. B. Began and Miss S. J. Porter. The marriage will take place on August 24 between Alexander, son of Professor and Mrs C. W. L. Began, of Cardiff, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Porter, of Denford, Northamptonshire.

Mr D. P. J. Crabtree and Miss J. E. Ritchie. The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. N. Crabtree, of Lane End, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, and Jean, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. A. Ritchie, of Portway, Braintree, Devon.

Mr R. A. Douse and Miss C. L. Hayes. The engagement is announced between Raymond, son of Mr and Mrs R. C. Douse, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Christine, daughter of Mr M. J. Hayes of Melbourne, Australia, and Dr J. J. Hayes, of Moreton, Cheshire.

Mr D. E. Evans and Miss J. J. Orwin. The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Evans, of Kingston, Jamaica, and Jennifer Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. D. Orwin, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. P. M. H. Evelyn and Miss A. P. Lindsell. The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place on September 26, between Patrick Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, and Anne Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Lindsell, of Northwood House, Sharpshorne, Sussex.

Mr D. F. Hill and Miss A. Biddlecombe. The engagement is announced between David, son of Captain D. C. Hill, DSO, RN, and Mrs A. Biddlecombe, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Hill, of Wotton, Surrey, and Anne Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Hill, of Wotton, Surrey.

Mr D. E. Johns and Miss A. L. Hollis. The engagement is announced between Duncan, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Johns, of College Farm, Wotton, Surrey, and Anne Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Hill, of Wotton, Surrey.

Mr C. E. McWhannell and Miss W. S. Robertson. The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs C. E. McWhannell, of 5 St Anne's, St Helier, Jersey, and Willsa Smith, daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, of Byways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. E. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor. The engagement is announced between Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Maxwell, of Taunamun, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. A. B. Patterson. The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. R. Patterson, of 10 St Anne's, St Helier, Jersey, and Willsa Smith, daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, of Byways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. E. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor. The engagement is announced between Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Maxwell, of Taunamun, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. A. B. Patterson. The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. R. Patterson, of 10 St Anne's, St Helier, Jersey, and Willsa Smith, daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, of Byways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. E. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor. The engagement is announced between Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Maxwell, of Taunamun, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. A. B. Patterson. The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. R. Patterson, of 10 St Anne's, St Helier, Jersey, and Willsa Smith, daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, of Byways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. E. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor. The engagement is announced between Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Maxwell, of Taunamun, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. A. B. Patterson. The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. R. Patterson, of 10 St Anne's, St Helier, Jersey, and Willsa Smith, daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, of Byways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. E. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor. The engagement is announced between Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Maxwell, of Taunamun, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. A. B. Patterson. The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. R. Patterson, of 10 St Anne's, St Helier, Jersey, and Willsa Smith, daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, of Byways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. E. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor. The engagement is announced between Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Maxwell, of Taunamun, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. A. B. Patterson. The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. R. Patterson, of 10 St Anne's, St Helier, Jersey, and Willsa Smith, daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, of Byways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. E. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor. The engagement is announced between Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Maxwell, of Taunamun, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. A. B. Patterson. The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. R. Patterson, of 10 St Anne's, St Helier, Jersey, and Willsa Smith, daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson, of Byways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. E. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor. The engagement is announced between Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Maxwell, of Taunamun, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. F. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

## Missionary societies agree to work together

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture. The Church of England is traditionally supported by the evangelical and low church constituency, the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Anglo-Catholic and high church establishment.

Faced with overwhelming difficulties in common, the two societies have now agreed to work together wherever possible. That is not the compromising of distinct positions under the pressure of necessity, but a decision to work together wherever possible. That is not the compromising of distinct positions under the pressure of necessity, but a decision to work together wherever possible.

For a long time the Church of England's proud claim to be both Catholic and a Protestant church has concealed the reality of two warring factions that were either Catholic or Protestant in tradition.

Civil wars are always the most bitter. The friction developed on the surface from time to time, whether at the top in certain doctrinal discussions at General Synod level, or parochially with the appointment of an incumbent of one churchmanship to a parish with a tradition of the other.

But the two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, have agreed to work together in a new venture.

he appointment of an incumbent of one churchmanship to a parish with a tradition of the other. But it is undoubtedly lessening, and this may be partly because greater low church contact with and understanding of Roman Catholicism has diminished the suspicion felt towards Anglo-Catholicism.

It is no longer unusual to find evangelical Anglicans making common cause with Roman Catholics, and finding no just cause for ideas in common, nor the latest report of the joint working party drawn from the CMS and the USPG has just been published. The report is the setting up of the working party was heralded as a first step towards merging the societies, but the report finds that an irrelevancy at the moment.

The working party agreed that to discuss a merger of the two societies at this stage was to evade the real issue before the working party. The issue was to restructure the societies and perhaps the whole missionary set-up of the church, to meet the new situation in the world.

We are the servants of world mission. This mission is no longer simply from Europe outwards—it is from everywhere to everywhere. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one. It is no longer a mission to the whole world: it is no longer simply in foreign parts—home and overseas missions are one.

heathenism—it is a confrontation with a worldwide secularism and a confrontation in which we have strange allies. It can no longer neglect, even if it must struggle to find a true balance of proclamation and service.

These are some aspects of the new world mission. It is a situation that may demand closer association of our two societies, or may demand their demise or may demand a new form of association with the synodical structures of our church.

The report suggests traditional parish loyalties to one or other society and sees no point in riding roughshod over them. But the need for closer cooperation at local level emerges strongly.

More important than talk of structural union is the need to work together to detect what is going to be the significant mix of church and world in the future, and what our creative relationships to this unit should be.

Both societies will continue to put their traditional role, sending missionaries and related forms of help abroad, as their first priority. But both see other roles emerging from the changing missionary scene: the training of overseas nationals who will return to their own countries to be leaders there, and the receiving of missionaries from overseas to Britain. It is recognized at last that Britain is itself missionary territory.

Both societies will continue to put their traditional role, sending missionaries and related forms of help abroad, as their first priority. But both see other roles emerging from the changing missionary scene: the training of overseas nationals who will return to their own countries to be leaders there, and the receiving of missionaries from overseas to Britain. It is recognized at last that Britain is itself missionary territory.

Both societies will continue to put their traditional role, sending missionaries and related forms of help abroad, as their first priority. But both see other roles emerging from the changing missionary scene: the training of overseas nationals who will return to their own countries to be leaders there, and the receiving of missionaries from overseas to Britain. It is recognized at last that Britain is itself missionary territory.



TSCHN  
tial typogr  
Lovell

CONSTRUCTION

## Expansion of money supply in last three months puts annual growth rate at 7.2 pc

in London  
sharp reversal of recent supply trends seems to be the main message of the monthly banking figures released today by the Bank of England.

The broadly-defined money (M3) rose by £1,050m, or 1.2 per cent, in the last three months of the year.

The narrowly-defined money (M1) also increased significantly—by £473m, or 1.1 per cent—after two months of no change.

These increases are attributed by the Bank of England to exceptional factors, such as an unusually large central Government deficit during the week, while at the same time the general public bought a small amount of gilt stocks, the Bank said.

also mentions higher banking to the Government and up of £473m in United Kingdom residents' foreign deposits as contributing to the sharp rise in M3. It is a "fair amount" of £473m was due to oil companies building up balances in London of payments due shortly after make-up.

even when £473m has been deducted from the July M3 has been rising at an rate of 7.2 per cent in last three months for figures are available.

any supply figures for months have been revised and it appears that growth in M3 had in fact to almost nothing in

### MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released today for the monthly amount of the money stock, seasonally adjusted, at the mid-month make-up date.

	M1 £000m	M2 £000m	M3 £000m	Change over 3 months at an annual rate
1973				
July	12.7	29.0	17.8	1.2
Aug	12.6	28.8	17.5	38.6
Sept	12.4	30.3	17.9	38.7
Oct	12.3	31.1	17.1	32.4
Nov	12.3	31.5	17.5	28.1
Dec	12.3	32.3	17.9	28.9
1974				
Jan	12.4	32.9	18.4	27.1
Feb	12.3	33.5	18.9	27.3
Mar	12.3	33.5	18.9	27.3
Apr	12.6	33.5	18.9	27.3
May	12.6	33.5	18.9	27.3
June	12.4	33.5	18.9	27.3
July	12.8	34.6	19.6	13.3

May and June. The return to a growth rate of between 5 and 10 per cent, if sustained, would therefore be a significant reversal.

The medium-term "tap" stock, one of the Government's ways of financing its deficit, was exhausted late in July and has not yet been replaced, despite market speculation that a replacement was likely at various times in the past month.

Failure to renew the stock does suggest that the Bank of England is trying hard to compensate for the big increase in M3 in July by a smaller increase in August.

There was also a resumption of the growth in acceptance business which was a marked feature of the first quarter of

this year. Altogether, acceptance outstanding increased by £138m to yield a July total 55 per cent higher than a year earlier. This followed three months in which acceptance business had stagnated.

Industry has had no difficulty in raising finance during recent months. Total lending to the private sector rose by £615m compared with £565m in June, which was itself the highest level this year.

The Bank of England attributes the increase to greater needs for working capital, particularly because of the higher cost of replacing stocks and companies' problems in obtaining external finance from sources other than the bank.

Although July's figures may turn out to be a temporary breakaway from trend they are likely to revive the debate about the wisdom of the abrupt deceleration of money supply growth which took place earlier this year.

Some monetary economists have argued that the slowdown was too sharp, and might be the harbinger of recession.

Others have claimed that a slowdown was necessary and that the money supply figures by themselves were deceptive. Credit has not been tight recently, as evidenced by the bank lending figures, and much of the money supply deceleration was due to the elimination of arbitrage operations.

One sign of the cut in arbitrage operations is the fall in banks' liabilities of sterling certificates of deposit from £5,111m in November, 1973 to £5,102m last month.

## Russians to pay 85pc more for gas from Iran

From Our Own Correspondent  
Tehran, Aug 18

After negotiating for 10 days behind closed doors, a new price of 57 cents for every 1,000 cu ft of gas has been agreed between Iran and the Soviet Union, which annually imports 10,000 million cu metres of Iranian natural gas.

The new price compared with the old price of 30.7 cents represents an increase of more than 85 per cent, but it is a drop of 5 cents on Iran's original demand and an increase of about 10 cents on the last offer made by the Russians when Dr. Taghi Mousadeghi, the managing director of the National Iranian Gas Company, went to Moscow about two months ago to negotiate a new price.

The Iranian negotiating team was headed by Mr. Ahmad Memarzadeh, deputy minister for foreign trade and his Russian counterpart at the talks was Mr. Nikolai Osipov.

The immediate effect of the agreement will be the restart of tripartite talks between Iran, the Soviet Union and West Germany for the export of 15,000 million cu metres of Iranian natural gas to Europe.

Iran has previously stated that unless a satisfactory conclusion was reached with the Soviet Union, the tripartite negotiation would have to wait.

Announcing the agreement yesterday, a spokesman for the National Iranian Oil Company said the agreement had opened the way for Russian participation in some of the vast development projects Iran was implementing.

Already Soviet experts have come to Iran to conduct preliminary talks on prospecting and exploiting oil in Iran's two northern provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran.

It is expected that oil agreements similar to the service contracts recently made with western countries might be made with the Soviet Union.

The Iranian demand of 62 cents itself contained a discount of 50 per cent for the Russians, but the agreement has increased this discount even further.

Mobil N Sea find Mobil announced last week that preliminary testing had indicated the possibility of a "promising" new oil and gas discovery in the North Sea close to its finds in the Beryl Field.

Inflation-proofed savings pose mortgages threat

Many of Britain's building societies are worried by competition from radical new inflation-proofed savings schemes which the Government is planning to introduce next year.

Commenting on changes in trends regarding mortgages, Survey says that only 13.4 per cent of the loans to developing countries had a life of more than 10 years, against 28.8 per cent in 1973.

A shortening of maturities was also evident in loans to industrial countries, reversing the trend towards longer maturities seen last year.

Of all loans, just 3.6 per cent had maturities of more than 10 years in the first half of this year, and just 1 per cent in the second quarter, showing the trend towards shorter terms. The 1973 figure was 11.6 per cent.

Most experts admit that the oil crisis and the vast payments problems produced for many countries as a result has increased risks for borrowing in these markets for banks.

This is reflected in the wider spread as is the simple fact, not clearly spelled out by the IMF, but often cited by bankers, that the banks are meeting vast demand for medium-term loans while finding that they have to rely heavily on short-term deposits to meet them.

A breakdown of the World Bank's figures shows that in the

## BSC restive at Government delay in authorizing planned closures

By Peter Hill

Decisions stemming from the Government review of the British Steel Corporation's planned closure programme are not expected to emerge before October.

Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, initiated the review in May, the BSC and particularly Dr. Monty Finniston, its chairman, has expressed grave concern at the effects of a prolonged review on its £3,000m investment programme.

These fears were underlined yesterday by Mr. Leonard Kingshott, the BSC's managing director, who said the corporation's future profitability would be undermined by delays in the planned shutdown of uneconomic units.

His comments coincided with publication of a study which argued that the BSC move to shut down steelmaking at its Shotton plant in north Wales should be prevented.

About 30,000 jobs are scheduled to disappear as plants are closed and replaced by improved steelmaking units designed to lift the state steel industry's output to between 3.3 million and 3.5 million tonnes annually in the 1980s.

In recent weeks Dr. Finniston has spoken out on the need for early decisions on plant closures, because of the danger of steelmaking units being built in place of new ones.

He has made clear his determination to press ahead with the programme, since the BSC regards the closures as an integral part of its development strategy.

His remarks have led to concern both in Whitehall and in trade union circles. The Government, it seems, is anxious to avoid a confrontation with the BSC chairman over the closure review.

At the same time it is concerned that workers who could be affected should not regard it as a cosmetic exercise but rather as a genuine and thorough examination of the social and economic consequences that could arise.

Later this week, Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, who is in charge of the review is to visit plants at Shotton, where 2,000 workers could lose their jobs under the programme, and also Shotton. Undoubtedly he will seek to reassure the workers of the thoroughness of the review.

The study relating to the supposed closure of steelmaking processes at Shotton stressed the social consequences arising from a loss of 7,500 jobs in an area of increasing population with little alternative employment.

Lord Beswick will be told that for an investment of between £70m-£80m (against a BSC estimate of £126m) the plant could be made more profitable and would be better placed to serve leading customers, particularly on Merseyside, than if steel was brought from South Wales.

While there are indications that the state steel undertaking might be prepared to consider certain changes in its programme, clearly the outcome of the review will turn very much on the result of the expected autumn General Election.

gral part of its development strategy.

His remarks have led to concern both in Whitehall and in trade union circles. The Government, it seems, is anxious to avoid a confrontation with the BSC chairman over the closure review.

At the same time it is concerned that workers who could be affected should not regard it as a cosmetic exercise but rather as a genuine and thorough examination of the social and economic consequences that could arise.

Later this week, Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, who is in charge of the review is to visit plants at Shotton, where 2,000 workers could lose their jobs under the programme, and also Shotton. Undoubtedly he will seek to reassure the workers of the thoroughness of the review.

The study relating to the supposed closure of steelmaking processes at Shotton stressed the social consequences arising from a loss of 7,500 jobs in an area of increasing population with little alternative employment.

Lord Beswick will be told that for an investment of between £70m-£80m (against a BSC estimate of £126m) the plant could be made more profitable and would be better placed to serve leading customers, particularly on Merseyside, than if steel was brought from South Wales.

While there are indications that the state steel undertaking might be prepared to consider certain changes in its programme, clearly the outcome of the review will turn very much on the result of the expected autumn General Election.

His remarks have led to concern both in Whitehall and in trade union circles. The Government, it seems, is anxious to avoid a confrontation with the BSC chairman over the closure review.

At the same time it is concerned that workers who could be affected should not regard it as a cosmetic exercise but rather as a genuine and thorough examination of the social and economic consequences that could arise.

Later this week, Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, who is in charge of the review is to visit plants at Shotton, where 2,000 workers could lose their jobs under the programme, and also Shotton. Undoubtedly he will seek to reassure the workers of the thoroughness of the review.

The study relating to the supposed closure of steelmaking processes at Shotton stressed the social consequences arising from a loss of 7,500 jobs in an area of increasing population with little alternative employment.

Lord Beswick will be told that for an investment of between £70m-£80m (against a BSC estimate of £126m) the plant could be made more profitable and would be better placed to serve leading customers, particularly on Merseyside, than if steel was brought from South Wales.

While there are indications that the state steel undertaking might be prepared to consider certain changes in its programme, clearly the outcome of the review will turn very much on the result of the expected autumn General Election.

His remarks have led to concern both in Whitehall and in trade union circles. The Government, it seems, is anxious to avoid a confrontation with the BSC chairman over the closure review.

At the same time it is concerned that workers who could be affected should not regard it as a cosmetic exercise but rather as a genuine and thorough examination of the social and economic consequences that could arise.

Later this week, Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, who is in charge of the review is to visit plants at Shotton, where 2,000 workers could lose their jobs under the programme, and also Shotton. Undoubtedly he will seek to reassure the workers of the thoroughness of the review.

The study relating to the supposed closure of steelmaking processes at Shotton stressed the social consequences arising from a loss of 7,500 jobs in an area of increasing population with little alternative employment.

Lord Beswick will be told that for an investment of between £70m-£80m (against a BSC estimate of £126m) the plant could be made more profitable and would be better placed to serve leading customers, particularly on Merseyside, than if steel was brought from South Wales.

While there are indications that the state steel undertaking might be prepared to consider certain changes in its programme, clearly the outcome of the review will turn very much on the result of the expected autumn General Election.

His remarks have led to concern both in Whitehall and in trade union circles. The Government, it seems, is anxious to avoid a confrontation with the BSC chairman over the closure review.

At the same time it is concerned that workers who could be affected should not regard it as a cosmetic exercise but rather as a genuine and thorough examination of the social and economic consequences that could arise.

## Review may be key to state aircraft proposals

By David Blake

Nationalization plans for Britain's aircraft industry are to be revealed by a joint working party of the TUC, the Labour Party and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions tomorrow.

The proposals, which come after several months of detailed study, most of which has been carried out by the Engineering Unions, are to be published in a joint document by the three groups. But they do not have the status of a White Paper.

Last Thursday Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, made it clear that the Labour Government had not done sufficient work on its planned nationalization of aircraft production to be able to produce detailed proposals.

But since Mr. Benn has been a member of the working party which has drawn up the plans, and since they have already been endorsed by the unions involved in the aircraft industry, they are likely to be influential in deciding government policy.

At the end of June, unions in the engineering industry approved proposals which are likely to provide the basis of the latest scheme.

At their annual policy-making conference, the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions accepted a scheme which called for the merger and nationalization of both the British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker Siddeley Aviation, together with major assets in the guided missiles field. This would form a British National Aerospace Corporation.

But the proposals would exclude Rolls-Royce on the grounds that it should be allowed to continue selling engines to foreign aircraft manufacturers, and would leave any involvement in the avionics business (selling equipment such as electronic gear to aircraft manufacturers) to future investment by the proposed National Enterprise Board.

The most controversial of the proposals put forward by the trade unions involved in the industry is that compensation should be reduced on the grounds that both the leading companies in the industry have received large government grants over the past few years.

The unions argued that these should be taken into account in calculating any compensation to be paid to the owners of BAC and Hawker Siddeley. In a statement they argued that it would be extremely harmful for any new state-owned corporation to be burdened with heavy interest payments which might damage its competitiveness.

While FEA experts admit that total self-sufficiency by 1980 is not possible, they continue to believe that the United States will be able to cut its dependence on foreign oil to 15 per cent of total consumption.

For some economists this suggestion has been met with scorn. To add to the long list of growing criticisms, comes the charge that the FEA has not even managed to make much progress on a report demanded by Congress on multinational oil companies.

It is partly out of frustration with delays on this matter, that Senator Case and Senator Church have now written directly to Dr. Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, demanding that foreign embassies be ordered to supply information for the study, and that the way be cleared for interviews with foreign officials.

## US energy board is accused by former director of failing to protect consumer

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Aug 18  
Several members of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), set up because of the oil crisis to regulate the energy industry and plan for United States energy self-sufficiency.

It is accused of failing to regulate the oil companies, neglecting the interests of consumers, having an unrealistic approach to the problems of self-sufficiency, and lack of awareness of the seriousness of the oil situation.

These attacks are being made by many economists, special interest groups, congressmen and individuals such as Mr. Lee Richardson, who has just resigned as FEA's director of the Office of Consumer Affairs.

Mr. Richardson, who has just resigned as FEA's director of the Office of Consumer Affairs, said that his office was a failure for both "simple and incredible" reasons.

He said that his office did not have the access to the FEA chief which it was promised, that it was not consulted in the FEA decision-making process, and that as a result the FEA's movements on important decisions were a direct continuation of course with the interests of consumers.

Some international oil economists maintain that the FEA and Mr. William Simon, treasury secretary, have utterly failed to realize that a free market system does not exist in the oil industry. These economists suggest that the administration has fallen into the trap of believing that oil prices will decline because there happens to be an excess of supply over demand and

### OIL EARNINGS

Company	\$ Earnings thru quarter 1974	% rise over year ago quarter
Standard Oil	285.3	57.0
California	480.4	72.1
Texasco	364.4	99.0
Standard Indiana	280.0	131.0
Shell	124.5	38.0
Occidental	92.6	282.0
Phillips	123.8	167.0
Sun	127.3	163.0
Citibank Service	53.8	76.0
Exxon	850.0	86.0
Getty	62.2	167.0
Standard Ohio	50.3	40.0

because of "hims on oil price cuts by the Saudi Arabians."

Such beliefs, the economists say, are leading to dangerous miscalculations, especially in the forecasts of the administration on domestic inflation trends.

They add that oil producers have repeatedly stated their intention of protecting their income against inflation, and this points if anything to higher rather than lower prices.

On the free market belief, Congressman Minsh of New Jersey stated in the House of Representatives last week that there is clearly something very wrong with a situation that permits oil companies to increase profits, revenues and inventories all at the same time.

His view is widely shared, as it is being recognized that FEA has done nothing to force the oil companies to lower prices, despite their high profits and growing inventories.

Much of the anger is stimulated by the latest second

quarter earnings results of the oil companies.

Congressman Minsh suggested in the House that "the oil industry is holding our economy hostage by their contrived, burdensome prices, which have a ripple effect on our economy, increasing the prices for all goods and services."

FEA is now being severely criticized for having failed utterly to hold down imports. Even in the present year, recent reports indicate that all imports of oil and refined products are rising and are 2.5 per cent greater than they were at the same time last year.

Work is going on at the FEA to draw up a plan for "project independence"—the scheme to ensure that the United States is energy self-sufficient by 1980.

While FEA experts admit that total self-sufficiency by 1980 is not possible, they continue to believe that the United States will be able to cut its dependence on foreign oil to 15 per cent of total consumption.

For some economists this suggestion has been met with scorn. To add to the long list of growing criticisms, comes the charge that the FEA has not even managed to make much progress on a report demanded by Congress on multinational oil companies.

It is partly out of frustration with delays on this matter, that Senator Case and Senator Church have now written directly to Dr. Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, demanding that foreign embassies be ordered to supply information for the study, and that the way be cleared for interviews with foreign officials.

## Health tax offensive by BI soon

offensive on government for a health tax is being led by the Confederation of British Industry. It is drawing a detailed case to put to the Commons Select Committee set up under Chancellor's recent Green proposals.

CBI health tax working under Mr. Douglas Morrison, the finance committee man, met last week to look at the first battle.

The CBI's main fear is that the proposed tax will be a small businessman. CBI spokesmen stressed that it was not intended to be a health tax as such, but a confederation will tell select committee it objects to a levy being superimposed on all Britain's other

will therefore be calling complete review of the tax system rather than what it sees as piecemeal untative changes.

CBI said the health tax not lead to any redistribution of wealth from rich to poor, but that it would be a health tax as such, but a confederation will tell select committee it objects to a levy being superimposed on all Britain's other

proposals, with other taxation, would bring such fragmentation that it would ring the death knell of a present structure of future and forestry industries.

It would also restrict any development or expansion of rural economy. The on the rural economy be catastrophic.

Capital Transfer Tax will be a blow to confidence in the pound, Captain P. L. Campbell, convenor of deration, said.

## Euroloans already close to 1973 peak

From Our US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Aug 18  
Published Eurocurrency credits so far this year almost equal the total volume seen in 1973. The second quarter of this year saw \$12,548.6m (about £5,228.6m) worth of new credits granted in the Euromarkets, following \$7,189.9m in the first quarter, to produce a joint total of \$24,848.5m short of the final 1973 figure.

New data published in the International Monetary Fund's Survey today and based on World Bank figures show that 80 per cent of all published lending in the first half of this year was to governments, or institutions that had government guarantees.

Industrial countries accounted for \$13,100m of the first half total, with the United Kingdom, Italy and France between them accounting for 75.2 per cent of the loans taken in the Euromarkets by industrial countries.

The new figures, while based solely on Eurocurrency borrowings that have been published, add significantly to the vital general information on the development of these markets.

Survey points out that "upward pressures on the margins or spreads which banks paid for deposits and those which they charged for medium-term credits was apparent. This could have been caused by greater concern about the risks involved in granting loans, the availability or maturity of deposits, or both."

Most experts admit that the oil crisis and the vast payments problems produced for many countries as a result has increased risks for borrowing in these markets for banks.

This is reflected in the wider spread as is the simple fact, not clearly spelled out by the IMF, but often cited by bankers, that the banks are meeting vast demand for medium-term loans while finding that they have to rely heavily on short-term deposits to meet them.

A breakdown of the World Bank's figures shows that in the

first half year, the borrowings by the United Kingdom amounted to \$4,800m, while France's borrowings were \$2,800m and Italy's \$2,200m. Of these amounts, 87 per cent were accounted for by institutions with government guarantees.

The largest single corporate borrowing published, the IMF states, was a \$400m stand-by facility for the Royal Dutch Shell.

Developing countries borrowed \$3,400m in the second quarter, taking their total for the first half to \$6,000m, compared with \$9,300m in all of last year.

About 30 developing countries took Eurocredits, but 70.4 per cent of the total was accounted for by Mexico, Spain, Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Greece.

A significant new borrower in Egypt, which took a published credit for a total of \$130m in the first half year.

Commenting on changes in trends regarding maturities, Survey says that only 13.4 per cent of the loans to developing countries had a life of more than 10 years, against 28.8 per cent in 1973.

A shortening of maturities was also evident in loans to industrial countries, reversing the trend towards longer maturities seen last year.

Of all loans, just 3.6 per cent had maturities of more than 10 years in the first half of this year, and just 1 per cent in the second quarter, showing the trend towards shorter terms. The 1973 figure was 11.6 per cent.

Most experts admit that the oil crisis and the vast payments problems produced for many countries as a result has increased risks for borrowing in these markets for banks.

This is reflected in the wider spread as is the simple fact, not clearly spelled out by the IMF, but often cited by bankers, that the banks are meeting vast demand for medium-term loans while finding that they have to rely heavily on short-term deposits to meet them.

A breakdown of the World Bank's figures shows that in the

first half year, the borrowings by the United Kingdom amounted to \$4,800m, while France's borrowings were \$2,800m and Italy's \$2,200m. Of these amounts, 87 per cent were accounted for by institutions with government guarantees.

The largest single corporate borrowing published, the IMF states, was a \$400m stand-by facility for the Royal Dutch Shell.

Developing countries borrowed \$3,400m in the second quarter, taking their total for the first half to \$6,000m, compared with \$9,300m in all of last year.



## Imports of printing presses up to £13.4m

By Edward Townsend

Britain's printers have been selling off a large number of their older machines abroad and replacing them with imported presses, according to the British Printing Industries Federation.

Printing machinery manufacturers' sales in Britain last year were worth £83m—an increase in value of 13 per cent over 1972—but the BPIF says that the number of machines exported exceeded by a wide margin the British total.

Because of the low unit value of exports, the federation suspects that a high proportion was second-hand equipment sold by printers.

Imports of letterpress, gravure and lithographic and large offset litho machines in 1973 were worth £13.4m, compared with £9.5m in 1972. Offset litho equipment accounted for £11.2m of the total, compared with £7.6m in the previous year.

In its latest *Economic Trends Bulletin*, the federation says: "The unit value of machinery imported was more than twice as much as in 1972 and, although part of this increase is attributable to higher prices and the fall in the value of sterling, there can be no doubt that the larger machines constitute a rising proportion of total imports."

## Japan may ease exchange curbs

Tokyo, Aug 18.—Japan is considering easing foreign exchange controls shortly in an attempt to encourage an inflow of dollars, finance ministry officials said.

The ministry is considering removal of the ban on investments by non-residents in short-term Japanese bonds, including government-guaranteed bonds or unlisted bonds of less than one year.

## Unctad proposes stabilization fund and buffer stocks for commodities

From Alan McGregor

A multi-commodity stabilization programme is proposed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, whose 68-nations board begins a four-week meeting here on Tuesday.

Mr Gamani Corea of Ceylon, the new Unctad Secretary-General, says in a note to the board that the results of inter-governmental consultations on commodities in recent years have been "meagre and disappointing".

The international community "has failed so far to come to grips with the problems of safeguarding developing countries from a deterioration in their terms of trade and from excessive fluctuations in their export earnings".

Unctad suggests, therefore, a new approach to the commodity problem, including "a series of buffer stocks for a range of commodities, supported by a central fund". It believes this would meet some of the current concerns about the possible dangers of shortage or oversupply in future years.

Its main aim would be to ensure that prices obtained by developing nations for exported

commodities "attain satisfactory and stable levels and are kept in an appropriate relationship to the prices of essential goods they import". International indexing of prices is among measures envisaged for achieving this.

Closer policy coordination among producing countries could also provide a counterbalancing power when the marketing system for a specific commodity is controlled by multinational corporations.

Unctad estimates that the overall trade balance of developing countries (other than the major oil exporters) in 1974 will worsen by between \$5,000m (about £2,118m) and \$9,000m compared with 1972, while there will be an additional deterioration—ranging from \$13,000m to \$23,000m—according to the assumptions made—in 1975.

Mr Corea sees the current changes in the world economy as offering "a new opportunity for the international community to make the more fundamental changes which are necessary in the longer run to achieve a more rational international division of labour in a growing world economy".

He adds: "A major opportunity has now arisen for raising

trade and economic cooperation among developing countries to a new, higher level, in so far as, for the first time, the oil-exporting countries dispose of substantial financial resources, part of which could be invested in other developing countries."

Such investments could take a variety of forms, including, as appropriate, joint industrial and other ventures, assistance in securing access to foreign technology and support for regional payments arrangements.

"Special measures, possibly requiring new institutional facilities, may be required to ensure that such investments provide the security and the returns that are needed."

In a separate report on commodity prospects, Unctad says there are already signs of the price boom coming to an end. The expected sharp decline in the western industrialized countries growth rate "will itself be a powerful factor making for a substantial decline in demand, particularly for industrial raw materials."

"A downward trend in commodity prices, once begun, could well be accentuated by a shift of speculative short-term funds out of the main commodity terminal markets."

## Chesterfield starts big drive for industry

By Ronald Kershaw

Chesterfield Borough Council, granted intermediate area status last week after a five-year fight, is to start a drive for new industry. It plans to ask for financial assistance from the EEC regional fund when it is finally set up.

No "miracles" are expected immediately in view of the economic climate and the reluctance of industry to invest, but once the situation eases, "we are ready and eager to develop". Mr D. R. Harrison, deputy town clerk, said.

With government incentives now available to incoming industrialists, including 20 per cent building grants, loans at preferential rates, removal grants for manufacturing and service industry, tax allowance and so on, Chesterfield feels it is ripe for development.

It has a 65-acre industrial estate fully serviced, ready for new companies. It is close to a new motorway-standard road, the A61, due to open next year, and has land at £8,000 an acre, a third less than that of their near neighbour, Sheffield.

The local authority is building units for small companies, while private developers are setting up factories and sites for bigger concerns.

The need for new initiatives is given added point because Chesterfield's unemployment rate is 3.3 per cent compared with the national average of 2.6 per cent.

Unemployment among men and boys is 4.3 per cent. Chesterfield is equally anxious to attract office work. Even without incentives, it won the Post Office Accountant General's Department in 1965 by providing 600 houses for the 2,000 staff involved. It has a housing target of 500 houses a year and plans to increase this.

Mr Harrison said there was no doubt that the lack of intermediate area status in the past had lost Chesterfield new industry. The most frequently quoted case was Christiana Spigewerke, the Norwegian steel company which was refused an industrial development certificate, although the company wanted to move to Chesterfield.

Reformed as "Elkem-Spigewerke" it was last year granted permission to build a mini-steelworks in the north-west intermediate area, which had fewer unemployed than the Chesterfield area.

Mr Harrison stressed that along with the decision to grant Chesterfield its new status, a change in the attitude of the Government towards granting industrial development certificates was essential.

## Where real economics differs from Monopoly

From Mr J. P. Shackleton

I read Mr Peter Clarke's letter on the "Barber Effect" this morning (August 12) with interest, but with some concern at the ease with which Mr Clarke jumped from games of Monopoly and prisoner of war camps to the "real" world.

Is it not apparent that both of these analogies differ from "real" economics in one absolutely crucial manner?—namely that in neither situation are commodities produced or reproduced. In each case goods or assets are given from outside, and unless Monopoly money and cigarettes are hoarded, changes in the "money supply" will generate changes in the price level.

This is tautological, and the obvious way to combat inflation is to stop expanding the money supply. (Though since the "real" income in the system is given from outside, changes in money values are irrelevant to the total real income, so quite why we would need to combat inflation is another question. Even redistribution seems unlikely to be the reason in Mr Clarke's examples.)

If, on the other hand, we are in the real world where goods have to be produced and capital replaced when it wears out and accumulated to provide for expansion over time, contraction of the money supply may very well affect "real" variables.

Consumption may be held back by credit restriction; firms may have to cut production as their borrowing ability is curtailed. The most likely result in both cases is unemployment.

Meriden is missing the point

From Mr A. M. Conybeare

Sir, Surely Norton-Villiers-Triumph Ltd, and the Meriden Co-operative are missing the point and concentrating on a product which, splendid though it is, is vulnerable to changes of fashion which were too much for their predecessors.

The point they are missing is the unceasing demand for everyday personal transport, which has been met successfully by the clip-on engine, the moped, the scooter, and now by the Japanese step-through motor cycle. This is the golden fleece, of which hitherto only a few strands have been captured.

Let us hope that, unknown to us, there is something in the pipeline that will soon be a familiar sight in streets and parking places throughout the world, as were the Italian scooters and as are the Japanese lightweights.

These last have gone farther

and a fall in real income; prices may hardly be affected. It is this that makes governments unwilling to apply apparently simple "remedies" of the type Mr Clarke seems to advocate.

Yours faithfully,  
J. R. SHACKLETON,  
Lecturer in Economics,  
The Polytechnic of Central London,  
32-38 Wells Street,  
London, W1P 3FG.

## Woman's wiles

From Mr G. W. Barber

Sir, While everything that Mr Clarke says is true (Business News August 12)—as well I know—I add that the advice from a determined woman can alleviate such an effect—at a stroke! (I have always thought it such a pity that Anthony didn't get his wife to help him.)

As our old Cortina needed replacement and my bank manager said I could borrow some money, I told my spouse that I was thinking of getting a new car, a real pukka job.

"What make?" she said. "A Saab," I said—trying to put a bold front on the idea. Flashing her eyes at me and with a voice of scorn she replied: "You don't want one made in India do you?"

Yours appropriately,  
G. W. BARBER,  
Tudor Hardware Store,  
5 The Parade,  
Coulson Road,  
Surrey, August 12.

## Validity of surtax demand

From Mr S. H. Gracey

Sir, In his letter which you published on August 14, Mr Holder argues first that the surtax surcharge imposed by this year's Finance Act is inherently defective, because it is based on the income of a past period and, secondly, that the demands issued for payment on July 1 of the first instalment of the surcharge were unauthorized and invalid.

I think I should make it clear that in the view of the Inland Revenue (and their legal advisers) there is no substance in either point. As to the first, it is not uncommon for tax rates to be fixed after the end of the period to which they are to apply. Thus the original introduction of the surcharge was fixed by the 1973 Finance Act; and this Act itself passed some time after the end of the 1972-73 tax year. The same is true of surtax rates for most previous years.

On Mr Holder's second point the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, which he mentions in his letter, goes somewhat wider than he suggests. It provides in brief that a Resolution of the House of Commons for the variation of any existing tax shall (subject to certain requirements which have been satisfied here) "have statutory effect" if contained in an Act of Parliament. Surtax for 1972-73, including the surcharge, falls squarely within the terms of the Act.

The tax was imposed in the 1972 Finance Act, without changing the rates; the rates were then fixed by the 1973 Finance Act; and, to put the surcharge into effect, these rates were varied first by a Resolution of the House of Commons at the time of this year's Budget, and subsequently by this year's Finance Act. The date of July 1 for the payment of the first instalment of the surcharge was contained in the Resolution as well as in the Finance Act.

For the period between the passing of the Resolution and the enactment of the Finance Act, the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act thus puts the law in the same position as it is in after the Finance Act has been passed. Demands for payment issued by the Comptroller of Surtax are therefore valid.

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. GRACEY,  
The Board Room,  
Inland Revenue,  
Somerset House.

## CAB urges route-sharing

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Aug 18.—Operating certificates for United States Airlines covering North Atlantic routes expire next year, and in line with a full review of these routes a report by the bureau of operating rights of the Civil Aeronautics Board has called for extensive changes.

The bureau recommends a streamlining of Pan Am and TWA services across the North Atlantic, as well opening the transatlantic routes to many

more United States cities and airlines than at present.

The bureau suggests that carriers like Delta, Braniff and Northwest, should be given permission to fly the Atlantic and that direct routes should be started between London and Atlanta, New Orleans and Dallas.

A spokesman for the Civil Aeronautics Board said that the review was extremely complicated, with reports and suggestions now being filed by dozens of cities, airlines and other interested parties.

## Mersey docks again open

Three hundred cargo handling maintenance engineers employed by the Mersey Docks & Harbour Company return to duty this morning after nine weeks' unofficial strike over pay, which closed the port to container traffic and seriously hampered all other trade.

The engineers, who had been claiming an immediate increase of £7 a week have gone back for a lump sum of £50 a man, and the promise of a new wage agreement from October 7.

The docks company has had to deploy extra staff to deal

with inquiries from shipowners and shippers about the resumption of normal trading. It will be a long time before the company makes good the loss of more than £2.5m it has sustained.

A race against time will now start to restore normal operations.

The company estimates that the first four of the 24 straddle carriers at the £12.5m container terminal in the Royal Seaford Dock, closed since July 1, will be refuelled and working within four hours.



# Eni 1973

4,996 million dollars of consolidated gross sales  
7,574 million dollars of gross investments in property, plant and equipment  
106 million dollars of net profit for the year  
473 million dollars of annual allowance for depreciation, depletion and amortization of fixed assets  
1,250 million dollars of new investments  
Total employment of 81,221 persons

The year 1973 will be remembered as the period when energy problems, particularly with regard to oil, reached a turning point the effects of which upon various countries' economies (both industrialized and developing), cannot be fully evaluated at this time.

The changes now taking place in the world oil scene make it appear that an increasing and qualified intervention by public authorities in the energy sector has become an irreversible tendency.

In such context the validity of the organizational concept and operating efficiency of the ENI group has frequently been proven in face-to-face encounters with realities both in Italy and internationally.

Distinctive elements in the 1973 activities of ENI were its inherent capabilities for diversifying offerings of energy through new initiatives in the sectors of natural gas and nuclear fuel-cycle activities together with the reinforcement of Italian marketing capacity and the increase of crude oil availability.

In June 1974 natural gas coming from Holland (through an 816-km pipeline, the longest in western Europe) and from the USSR (through a 774-km line starting from the Austro-Czechoslovak border) began flowing into the nationwide transmission system of SNAM.

Not only was this a noteworthy event for the Italian energy economy, but it was a solid contribution by ENI to a future European integrated system of gas transport, establishing, furthermore, a solid base upon which to coordinate European natural gas industry initiatives.

The construction of these pipelines is reminiscent of the initiative which, in the early 1960s, led to construction by ENI of the CEL, the oil pipeline which carries crude oil from Genoa to important consumer centres in Switzerland and Bavaria and which constituted one of the first occasions for coordinating certain activities of several European countries in the petroleum field.

In 1973 ENI also signed a contract with Sonatrach (the Algerian state-owned petroleum enterprise) for importing into Italy 11,700 million cubic metres a year of natural gas beginning in 1978, for a period of 25 years.

In the nuclear energy field, as part of the policy for diversifying Italian energy resources, ENI initiated a vast programme of operations encompassing worldwide exploration for uranium minerals, acquisition by purchase of such minerals, and the launching of industrial activities in the "nuclear fuel-cycle".

The affiliate AGIP NUCLEARE undertook important initiatives on an international scale (France, United Kingdom, the USSR) concerning the supply of enriched uranium.

In the sector of exploration for oil and gas, the affiliate AGIP and its subsidiaries continued intensive activities not only in Italy but also in 21 foreign countries.

Consolidated total production of crude oil for the year amounted to 18.7 million tons, of which 17.6 million were produced by the group from 19 distinct oilfields in 6 foreign countries (Iran, Tunisia, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Libya and Norway).

Of group natural gas production, almost entirely in Italy, the total marketed amounted to 14,600 million cubic metres (including 473 million cu. m. as the share of gas marketed from Hewitt field production in the English North Sea).

The domestic situation caused by energy problems emphasized further, from both commercial and operative

points of view, the functionality of the group in Italian economic environment. In fact the government's "petroleum plan" designed to reinforce the degree of autonomy and security in Italian oil-supply requirements, while fully recognizing the traditional Italian petroleum industry system consisting of many individual operators, has assigned ENI a role of primary importance.

One of the results of this, relative to directives stressing the desirability of increasing ENI activities, was an agreement between AGIP and the Shell group wherein AGIP acquired the refining and product marketing company Shell Italiana (which has now been renamed Industria Italiana Petroli—I.I.P.). This acquisition brought with it a contract for long-term supplies of conspicuous annual amounts of crude by Shell.

In the chemical sector of ENI-group activities, ANIC and its subsidiaries have notably expanded both production and sales. The largest 1973 production increases were in fertilizers (+13.5%), synthetic rubbers (+11.4%), chemical fibres (+9.5%), and synthetic resins (+7.8%).

Despite a massive marketing campaign in Italy, where chemical product markets were very tight, there was a more notable increase in sales revenues from exported products.

The programme for expanding and supplementing group productive capacities was pursued intensively during 1973. Among the main new initiatives were: production of acrylonitrile, a large increase in ethylene capacity, a new unit to produce polybutadiene in emulsion, the construction of plants for fabricating plastic products, for making water treating and purifying chemicals and for manufacturing microfibrous materials.

In addition to these main production initiatives, work continued in Sardinia on construction of the chemical manu-

facturing complex at Ottana (Nuoro) and on the hydrocarbon aromatics separation facilities at Sarroch (Cagliari), as well as on the plant which will produce single-cell protein from n-paraffin for use in animal feed supplements.

In concluding this panorama of chemical production initiatives, it should be mentioned that planning was in process for various new investments which include supplementary capacities to be constructed in Sicily for producing polymers, hydraulic cement and for fabricating plastic products.

In the textile sector both production and sales developed favourably. At the end of 1973 textile production by LANEROSI averaged an increase of 7.3% in comparison with the year before. Among the company's subsidiaries those producing knitwear and ready-made garments showed particularly good results.

The engineering and services division of the ENI group again in 1973 achieved excellent results, acquiring important contracts, including the licensing of proprietary processes, the most significant of which were for plants to be built in Iran, Iraq, Canada, the United States, Australia and the People's Republic of China.

The mechanical manufacturing company of the ENI group, NUOVO PIGNONE, which manufactures compressors, turbines, process vessels and other equipment for the oil refining and chemical industries, including control instrumentation and process computers achieved significant results this year, particularly in the marketing of large Centrifugal compressors.

Evidence of the achievements in production and marketing made by the ENI group is to be found in the group's consolidated statements of income and financial position for 1973.

Consolidated gross sales of goods and services, excluding intergroup transactions, amounted to \$4,996.0 million. Net sales, after deduction of the excise taxes collected for the government, totalled \$4,088.0 million, an increase of 55% over 1972. Intergroup transactions reached a total of \$330.4 million.

During the past three years the amount of group investments have been, on the average, equal to 33% of gross sales. In the period 1971-1973 group investments have amounted to almost three-quarters of the current value of property, plant and equipment.

In 1973, in the course of carrying out plans for increasing the group's capabilities and potentialities, new investments in fixed assets totalled \$1,250.0 million (an increase of 33% over 1972), of which a large part (about 34% of the total) went to cover cost of initiatives in the natural gas transport and distribution field.

Total foreign investments made during the year amounted to \$557.2 million, 85% more than in 1972.

Consolidated gross profit of the group for the year after income taxes permitted allocating \$472.7 million for depreciation, depletion and amortization of fixed assets, leaving a net profit of \$106.2 million of which \$44.4 million were pertaining to minority interests in subsidiaries and \$61.8 million were pertaining to ENI, the parent company of the group.

ENI is represented in U.K. by:

ING. MARCO LEONE,  
STANHOPE HOUSE,  
47 PARK LANE,  
LONDON W.1.  
Tel. 493 8211.

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME

Revenue			Costs,
	1972	1973	
	(Million U.S. Dollars)		
Sales of (a):			Cost of operating
Oil, products and natural gas	2,773.5	3,635.3	Operating at
Engineering and construction services	174.4	265.0	Italian excise
Total for oil and gas sector	2,947.9	4,100.3	Interest and
Petrochemical products	334.6	532.7	Depreciation
Textile products	182.8	204.2	amortization
Mechanical equipment	88.2	104.5	
Other products	47.5	53.9	Income before
	3,661.8	4,996.0	interest in su
Interest and dividends	69.2	87.8	Income taxes
Other income	152.1	104.3	Net income i
			interest
Utilization from special surplus for investments in Southern Italy	3.3	—	Minority inter
	3,786.4	5,188.1	of subsidiaries
			Net income p

(a) Including excise taxes, but excluding VAT.

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET					
Assets			Liabilities		
	1972	1973		1972	1973
	(Million U.S. Dollars)			(Million U.S. Dollars)	
<b>Current Assets</b>			<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Cash	529.1	710.8	Accounts payable to banks	968.8	834.3
Marketable securities	160.6	182.7	Current portion of long-term debt	371.4	487.5
Customers accounts receivable	634.5	1,210.8	Accounts payable to suppliers	400.4	811.0
Other receivables	370.8	821.1	Miscellaneous liabilities	895.4	980.0
Advance payments to suppliers	28.1	35.1		2,516.0	3,061.8
Current portion of capital receivable for authorized increase in appropriation investment	204.2	147.1	Long-term debt		
Inventory	487.4	673.7	Debentures	1,082.9	1,481.7
Other current assets	9.8	20.6	Notes payable to banks	1,273.0	2,008.6
	2,626.6	3,810.3	Less current portion shown above	371.4	457.5
Property, plant and equipment	6,316.6	7,547.2		1,964.5	3,032.8
Less accumulated depreciation and depletion	2,575.9	2,978.2	Accrued employee termination allowances and other accumulated provisions	326.1	478.9
	3,740.7	4,569.0	Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	190.0	242.8
Prepaid and deferred charges	131.4	245.1	Proprietary capital and reserves		
Financing for capital expenditure investments in associates not consolidated	92.9	98.8	Total authorized appropriation	1,782.9	1,782.9
Other property investments	77.8	123.7	Investment including amounts not yet received	16.7	16.7
	84.0	130.6	Statutory reserves	—	—
Capital receivable for authorized increase in appropriation investment	68.4	—	Consolidation surplus and other ENI reserves	41.7	87.6
of current portion shown above	68.4	—	Undistributed income pertaining to ENI	19.8	81.3
<b>Total assets</b>	6,746.0	8,553.8	Capital loss to be settled (due to Montedison capital readjustment)	—	—
				1,749.3	1,842.4
			<b>Total liabilities</b>	6,746.9	8,653.8



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Gilts: interpreting the interest rate pointers

sharp fall in gilts last time as a great disappointment after their firmness for June and July. For the moment the price of a risk-averse stock fell below yield.

Short-term outlook is unambiguously disquieting. Since monetary policy in the States has been the chief main weapon in taming inflation and there is no likelihood of any real with President Ford. On the contrary, all the signs are that the Federal Reserve will continue to pump money into the economy at the rate of old-time religion of money and honest incomes ever more de-



Mr. Oliver Jessel, chairman of the Jessel Securities, coping with a changing market.

has kept interest rates flat at all-time peaks. Attempts to lower interest rates in April and May have been frustrated. The United Kingdom rates are only 1 or 1½ per cent at the beginning of the week.

There were signs of a renewed demand for gilts, but this reflected a disquiet about the July trade which showed that the 1 of the non-oil deficit, which is doing so very well, is not so good as it seems. The discounting of the Treasury's new £100 million Treasury bill in the first week of the month shows that the central bank is still a creature of stock market fortunes or a group now able to generate sufficient earnings from industry to keep its head above water remains to be seen, but a cut in the dividend for the year ended in June would not help its case, and judging by an historic p/e ratio of under 2 and yield of 25 per cent, the market is going to need a lot of convincing.

But last year Jessel effectively pumped £1m into LIGIS while its premium income was almost matched by outgoings. While this situation has stabilized, little if any profit can be expected from LIGIS this year.

Where Jessel is largely pinning its hopes, then, is Johnson & Firth Brown, which is benefiting from the shortage and high price of steel, though beyond the current year one can see a marked downturn in the demand for steel beginning around the turn of 1974. Whether Jessel is still a creature of stock market fortunes or a group now able to generate sufficient earnings from industry to keep its head above water remains to be seen, but a cut in the dividend for the year ended in June would not help its case, and judging by an historic p/e ratio of under 2 and yield of 25 per cent, the market is going to need a lot of convincing.

marketable component of the portfolio, the going could get a good deal tougher from here.

Final: 1973/4 (1972/3)  
Capitalization £45.7m  
Gross rents £25.8m (£16.9m)  
Pre-tax profits £1.64m (£5.60m)  
Dividend gross 0.7p (1.45p)

## Dixons Photographic Reduction in borrowings

After the 11 per cent setback in interim pre-tax profits and the cautious statement, the market greeted Dixons Photographic's full year's 24 per cent pre-tax profits fall to £3.72m with some relief and pushed the shares slightly ahead on Friday.

During the year to end April, selling space rose by 18 per cent but retail turnover was only 16 per cent ahead—with the obvious implications for margins. Dixons saw increasing pressure from the discounters in the audio and TV sectors but sales of own brand photographic equipment held up reasonably well with the current split between the two activities about 50/50.

The name of the game now is to build up liquidity. At the year end, borrowings were around the £3m mark; they are currently £51m, and should be about £4m by next April, as instalment debts and stocks fall.

Last year, it appears that market share improved. In a year's time it should be higher still as some of the competition goes under but a larger bite of a smaller morsel really counts. The company's current position is to buy the shares despite the p/e ratio for the "A" shares at 17½ of just over 2 and an annual acceptable yield of 7.7 per cent.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)  
Capitalization £4.44m  
Sales £49.7m (£40.4m)  
Pre-tax profits £3.72m (£4.96m)  
Earnings per share 8.4p (12.7p)  
Dividend gross 1.31p (1.01p)

## Town & City Properties De-gearing is the key

For the real news about Town & City Properties, namely, how much of the Central & District portfolio has so far been sold, shareholders will have to await a statement with the accounts. What is already clear at this stage, however, is that Sterling Guarantee's management, now even more secure at the helm, is starting by sweeping as much dirt out of the cupboard as possible now.

That explains the decision to write off the £9.1m interest charges on C & D's acquisition cost against profit and loss account instead of capitalizing it as the City had been warned to expect—though it left the interim dividend modestly uncovered and made the passing of the final virtually unavoidable.

But it also suggests that Town & City is in no great hurry to prop up its image in the market by maintaining a competitive yield. Indeed, it might not be wise at this stage to attach too much faith to an early restoration of the dividend, in which case the shares at 18p must be pinning their hopes on the capital appreciation that can only accompany a revival in the prospects of the property market as a whole.

The key to the dividend, though, remains how fast the de-gearing exercise can be pressed along and that in turn must hinge largely upon Town & City's success in disposing of properties.

Market talk is that group sales last year could have been as high as £40m with yields believed to be holding up in the 6 to 6½ per cent range which is encouraging if true. But if that represents the relatively easily

Second they may wonder at the classic ill-timing of the venture into property and residential development via Abdden Properties, now largely in the process of disposal. Abdden was bought for £105,000, its net worth, in October 1972. At that time it was mainly a dealing company, but the aim was to expand into housing and this was done by means of acquiring a residential land portfolio over the next year or so. How heavily the group became committed is apparent now in the scale of the £650,000 write-down of the property portfolio and the £212,000 of exceptional items and provisions.

The engineering business remains buoyant enough, with order books still firm. But the rationale of the property diversification was to remove dependence on a range of interests which, in profit terms, had been running steadily down since last year's performance. The management will have a hard time persuading the market that the present trend in engineering is sustainable over the medium term, and that is bound to be bearish for the shares at 13p.

Final: 1973/4 (1972/3)  
Capitalization £0.52m  
Sales £4.25m (£1.73m)  
Pre-tax loss £0.33m (£0.13m)  
Dividend gross 1p (2.2p)  
\* Profit

## Dover Engineering Classic ill-timing

Shareholders in Dover Engineering have good cause for disquiet over the judgment of their board. First, they may wonder that they were given no reason to expect other than the £200,000 profit which was forecast at the interim late in December.

Second they may wonder at the classic ill-timing of the venture into property and residential development via Abdden Properties, now largely in the process of disposal. Abdden was bought for £105,000, its net worth, in October 1972. At that time it was mainly a dealing company, but the aim was to expand into housing and this was done by means of acquiring a residential land portfolio over the next year or so. How heavily the group became committed is apparent now in the scale of the £650,000 write-down of the property portfolio and the £212,000 of exceptional items and provisions.

The engineering business remains buoyant enough, with order books still firm. But the rationale of the property diversification was to remove dependence on a range of interests which, in profit terms, had been running steadily down since last year's performance. The management will have a hard time persuading the market that the present trend in engineering is sustainable over the medium term, and that is bound to be bearish for the shares at 13p.

Final: 1973/4 (1972/3)  
Capitalization £0.52m  
Sales £4.25m (£1.73m)  
Pre-tax loss £0.33m (£0.13m)  
Dividend gross 1p (2.2p)  
\* Profit

## Spanish puzzle

With inflation at the same record rate as last year, and with signs of a slowdown in tourism, construction and the manufacture of consumer goods, the decision of the Spanish Government to remove ceilings on wage increases less than 10 months after they were imposed is a puzzling one in terms of classic economic theory.

It was apparently not an easy decision for the government, headed by Prince Juan Carlos

President Ford has just signed legislation lifting the ban on private gold ownership with effect from January 1. For Leo Melamed and Everett Harris, at least, this Act finally enables a dream to come true—the establishment of a futures market for gold bullion.

"We want to win the gold market", says Mr Melamed, chairman of Chicago's International Monetary Market (IMM). "We've got a better chance here than rival commodity markets because we've talked the mostest and the firstest with the brokers."

The experienced and colourful commodity trader sits behind a cluttered desk in his office with black painted walls and curtains drawn as he declares his faith in the future of the Chicago exchange.

He feels certain now that, given time, the exchange will be the centre of the world gold market, with storage business strong between Chicago and London and many thousands of Americans actively trading.

Mr Everett Harris, president of the IMM and the mercantile exchange, is absolutely convinced that gold futures trading will take on, just as he was convinced in 1968 that America would sooner or later have to devalue the dollar and just as he is convinced that the international monetary system will never be entirely free of dependence on gold.

The IMM will have a lot of competition, however, because other commodity exchanges in this country, in Chicago as well as in New York and on the west coast, are developing their own plans for gold futures markets and being promoted by men just as persuasive as Mr Melamed.

Such markets are established with considerable variations, making it difficult to conduct arbitrage operations easily between them and quite possibly adding to confusion. In time possibly only one or two of the exchanges will manage to establish permanent and active gold futures markets.

The IMM probably has the best chance of success, simply because Mr Melamed and Mr Harris were willing to take a big gamble. Certain that the gold legislation would materialize, the IMM ordered \$600,000

worth of electrical equipment for the gold futures market almost a year ago.

Plans are already advanced to redesign the floor of the mercantile exchange to make room for a gold dealing centre and come January 1 the IMM will be better prepared and equipped than its rivals to deal in gold futures.

The IMM will also be of greatest interest to London bullion dealers, as it alone is using 100 oz units with a fineness of 0.995, which makes direct arbitrage with London easy, whereas other exchanges seem to be adopting assorted types of units measured in kilos.

"Our contracts are geared so that they could be easily arbitrated against London's 400oz units", Mr Melamed says.

He adds that the significance of the London gold fixings is likely to decline after a time, as the futures prices set in the United States become the predominant price mechanism. Mr Melamed admits, when pressed, that this will only really happen when a viable market has been established here, which

he estimates could well take two or three years.

Neither Mr Harris nor Mr Melamed really believe that the futures market will hold a strong attraction for institutional investors. The sort of business they expect is from people who want to speculate and they expect that contracts as long forward as 18 months will be popular.

Fears that a futures market will produce serious speculation in gold, add to difficulties in the international monetary system and lead to substantial rises in the gold price are discounted by Mr Harris.

"Don't forget prices are set by the forces of supply and demand and the markets do not cause the fluctuations, they just record them", he says.

The United States Treasury agrees and while at present it seems ill-prepared for the golden days and appears to have no policy on whether it should be active itself in the gold markets, it does at least welcome the idea of establishing futures markets.

One reason clearly is that the Treasury believes the specula-

tion produced by the existence of such markets will help to reduce gold to the status of other commodities and thereby help with efforts to demonstrate the precious metal.

The wealth of advertisements placed in newspapers by coin dealers reflects clearly the widespread belief that Americans can be attracted to the metal. Further proof of growing interest is to be found in the securities markets.

Demand for gold mining shares has been substantial. Mr Clark Aylsworth, who runs the United Services Mutual Fund in Texas, claims that his business has been booming since he switched almost all of his portfolio into gold mining shares a couple of months ago.

Treasury officials point out, however, that Americans have no tradition of hoarding gold under their beds. But they do have a habit of playing the markets and it seems probable that the gold futures markets will attract a great deal of interest once they get going on January 1.

Frank Vogl

# Chicago has a golden outlook

There was hardly a spirit of optimism in the market, old Chicago last week. But one broker at least managed to raise a "come to the summer sale—while prices last".

Like every good British institution, the Stock Exchange has a sense of humour as flourished as the storm clouds have gathered. Certainly, many of the jokes have a fatalistic air about them. There are those about ax-wielding brokers sailing merrily on the Titanic, or about a set up a short position. Jokes on the theme of the Titanic proliferate daily.

To an outsider who hears of a figure with an apparently infinite number of thoughts being daily wiped off the value of shares, not to mention the serious implications of it all, the City's humour might seem inconsistent and out of place. It may even serve to confirm the (largely mistaken) view of an investor that the mass of smaller investors whose money is invested for the longer term through unit trusts, investment trusts, pension funds and insurance companies, the short term ups and downs should be largely irrelevant.

To a lesser extent the same would go for companies. The obvious problem posed for companies by a bear market is that it makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to make takeover bids using heavily depressed shares as currency or to raise fresh capital.

For all that, however, one can also argue that the problem is, generally, not necessarily critical and only temporary. Should money be needed that badly, a sound company can generally find it elsewhere. Certainly, a falling share market is not itself the principal cause of companies going broke. A sharply falling share price might on some occasions finally undermine the creditor confidence needed to keep a company alive, particularly in the financial sector. But it was not the collapse in the share price which per se was responsible for the failure of, say, Court Line.

As I have said, the basic assumption of this argument is that one can rely on the history of post-war boom and bust cycles. If one does, then one can even find a ray of hope in the events of the past week. A sudden, sharp fall in prices, increasing volume and deepening gloom might all point to the ultimate self-off of that signals the forces of the market are about to turn.

The trouble here—even though brokers of long experience will tell you that every bear market is accompanied by talk of the imminent demise of capitalism—is that the people in the City would currently be their shirt on recent history repeating itself. In short, there are some around who are convinced that not only is there no

sign of a bull market round the corner but that share prices could well fall appreciably lower. On what grounds do they base their assumptions? I would suggest four.

First, there is the fear of nationalization. It may well be that the Government's plans for the "regeneration" of British industry look rather than expected. That has not, however, allayed City suspicions that should Labour be returned to office, it will set about, albeit over a period of time, a policy of extensive nationalization. And every major company removed from the private sector only means a nail in the coffin of the securities industry as we know it.

Second, there is a feeling that there has now been so much intervention in the economy from both sides of the political spectrum that intervention has come to stay. And the fear in this case is that intervention by a popularly elected government must always tend to favour labour at the expense of capital and short term expediency at the expense of long term economic sense.

Certainly, until investors can feel that there is going to be a reasonable deal on price and profit controls, and until they can see a move to keep dividends as free as wages, then it is very difficult for the in-

vestor to have much faith in the equity market.

Third, there is a growing feeling that Stock Exchange investment, is not quite the hedge against inflation that it was once supposed to be. The constant erosion by inflation of the value of capital assets, and the fact that stocks needs no cushioning. But it comes as a surprise to many to learn that in real terms leading equity shares are now standing at roughly the levels at which they stood 50 years ago.

While that obviously has some kind of message for long term investors, it is also right to point out that investment in any market is the art of timing, that there have been longish periods when equity investment would have paid off handsomely, and that one should not forget that equities also produce a rising stream of reinvestable income.

Fourth, I would suggest that fears about the future of the economy are considerably greater than they have been for some time. It may be that economies prove far more resilient and far more flexible than economists suppose. But in this particular case there is a definite feeling of moving into the unknown—of leaving behind the known world of the price of oil (and other commodities), mounting rates of inflation and the potential disruption to the international financial structure resulting from

any swift redeployment of Arab funds.

Clearly it is not simply a question of discounting an economic recession. On the basis of all precedent that is more than discounted already by equity prices. What the market is really asking is much more whether or not the financial structure can survive.

I said earlier that in past bear markets falling share prices have not in themselves brought companies down. In this bear market, however, it looks as if we are not so very far away from a level at which the slump in stock market prices could start to have a serious impact on the viability of the core, as opposed to the periphery, of the financial structure.

This would come about when the decline in stock market (and property) values reached a point where the total assets of a financial group had to be considered too low in relation to its potential liabilities for it to be either prudent or legal for it to continue trading.

Hopefully, despite last week's rumours, there is still something of a margin between the FT index at 210 and a level that could lead to a really serious financial bankruptcy. The danger, however, is that the market is now so lacking in confidence that it could still talk itself down to a level at which its fears become self-fulfilling.

John Whitmore examines the significance of falling share prices

# The crisis of confidence in the stock markets

## INTERNATIONAL TIMBER

### Major expansion into Europe

Extracts from the Annual Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Robert Law.

#### Results

During the last two years the timber trade has enjoyed a period of prosperity associated with a high level of activity in the construction and consuming industries and coupled with a period during which prices of wood goods have risen at a very high rate. It is not surprising, therefore, that we are able to report trading profits considerably in excess of those achieved by the Group in any previous period and but for the operation of the Counter Inflation Act profits would have been much higher.

Fully diluted earnings after tax per Ordinary Stock Unit amount to 33.9p, and if last year's figures were adjusted for the scrip issue and expressed on an annualised basis the comparison would be 24.7p. This reduction is due entirely to the increase in the rate of tax charge from 40% to 52%.

The Directors are recommending a dividend of 2.85p per unit, which is the maximum permitted. For accounting periods ending after 31st July 1974 the permitted annual increase is to be raised to 12½% and your Directors would have recommended an increase of at least this amount had it been possible.

During the year a professional valuation of land and buildings situated in the United Kingdom resulted in a surplus of £13,334,000 which has been added to Reserves. Ordinary Shareholders' Funds now amount to £32,491,000, equivalent to 246.3p per Ordinary Stock Unit.

#### Development Policy

Last year I outlined the way in which the Group intended to expand its operations and it is pleasing to report considerable success in this policy.

(1) We have acquired or developed five new branches and enlarged a number of our existing branches to expand additional facilities and home improvement units.

(2) We have expanded the production facilities for doors, veneered products and building components.

(3) We have undertaken a major expansion of our business by acquisitions in the EEC areas. These comprise:

A 100% interest in Roté-Westzaan BV, an old established company which is a leading importer and distributor of softwood and sheet material in the Netherlands.

#### Building and Plant Programme

The total programme for the current year amounts to approximately £2½ million of which just over £1 million is in respect of renewal items and £1½ million for development projects, which include our new venture in Malaysia, hardwood reversioning milling facilities, a West Country bulk distribution warehouse, additional facilities for fireproofing timber and sheet materials, a number of new branches and office extensions in several localities.

#### Industrial and Human Relations

I am pleased to report that during the past year industrial and human relations have been satisfactory and the response during the period of the three-day week was particularly gratifying.

#### Future Prospects

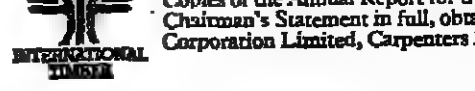
As far as the United Kingdom is concerned much depends on the level of timber prices in the latter part of 1974 and the beginning of 1975. On the whole I feel that it is unlikely that world prices will fall dramatically. At home demand for timber and its products will depend largely on the requirements of the construction industry, both in new building but just as importantly in home improvements and renovations, in the demand for consumer goods and in the level of industrial activity generally.

So far in the current year the sales turnover in the U.K. for the first quarter exceeded that for the same period of 1973/4. The acquisitions in Europe have also reported higher sales. Present indications are that sales for the whole of 1974/5 will be higher than in 1973/4 but it seems certain that we shall be operating at lower margin levels than in the past year. In the present economic climate it would be imprudent to make any forecast of the final result and it is unlikely that the results of last year can be repeated this year. However, the Directors expect that the eventual outcome will be regarded as satisfactory.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	% Change on 30/3/74 for 52 weeks	52 weeks to 30/3/74	39 weeks to 31/3/73
Sales outside the Group	+33.8	93,514	52,215
Trading Profit	+28.2	9,350	5,468
Taxation	+66.7	4,717	2,123
Profit before taxation	+27.8	8,951	5,254
Fully diluted earnings per share	+2.5	33.9p	24.7p*

\* equivalent expressed on an annualised basis after adjusting for scrip issue.



Copies of the Annual Report for the 52 weeks ended 30 March 1974, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, obtainable from the Secretary, International Timber Corporation Limited, Carpenters Road, London E15 2DY.

# Business Diary in Europe: Belgian baron's goal

President Giscard temporarily intended to acquire the Cote d'Azur in sweltering Paris Ministry of Industry tel d'Ornano? The presented him who is to own Creusot a company destined to France's ambitious project of nuclear power between now and 1980, to be controlled by a group headed by the 36-year-old Belgian, Edouard-Jean Empain, of the legendary Belinier industrialist and

acquiring Marine Firminy's steel interests, and the latter chiefly by Creusot-Loire's nuclear potential.

According to industrial sources, the baron's group would be willing to help Wendel achieve what would amount to a restructuring of Lorraine steel industry through the reselling of that 34 per cent share in Marine Firminy but provided it gets control through the holding company of Creusot-Loire.

After last week's meeting it seems President Giscard d'Estaing still has to make up his mind. Will the Government insist on a "national" solution intervening in the French nuclear industry as it has so often done in other industrial fields in the past, say by getting Usinor to take a participation, thus shifting the balance of shares or let the Belgian baron achieve his goal?



Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, thrusting industrialist.

as acting chief of state during General Franco's illness.

According to the Minister of Information and Tourism, Señor Pío Cabanillas, the step was taken in line with the government's constant concern about the material and social welfare of the Spanish people. But he did not mention two other vital reasons. They are that the wage freeze in fact was not highly effective, and that the inflation and the moment of political tension coinciding with the 81 year old General Franco's illness carry implicit threats of widespread strikes in this country where strikes are generally considered illegal.

Factory pay went up during 1973 by 20 to 25 per cent and,

although the figures are not complete for the first half year of 1974, most economic observers here believe that labour costs continue to grow at about the same rate as last year.

The end of the wage freeze may have set off a round of strikes predicted for the autumn by the powerful illegal trade union organization known as the Workers' Commissions, headed by Señor Mercelino Camacho, who is now serving a 20-year jail term on charges of illegal assembly.

Despite the autocratic nature of the Franco regime, the constantly recurring arrests and dismissals of labour leaders, Spain's factory workers seem to be ever better organized and united. Jail terms and confrontations between armed police and strikers seem to fail to deter Spain's underground labour movements.

The government's concession to the workers of Spain, which formally went into effect last Thursday when a decree was published in the official state bulletin, doing away with the wage-rise controls, will probably prove to be inflationary. But it may avert costly work stoppages at a moment when Spain's economy, like all Western economies, is faced with inflation or recession.

## Fare play

Brussels taxi drivers who have left many a Briton fuming after demanding a huge fare and tip,

are seeking to burnish their tarnished image.

One of the city's largest cab companies, Taxi Verts, has charged a flat rate to Brussels airport depending where in Brussels the fare begins. From the centre it will cost 270 Belgian francs (just under £3) instead of the 320 to 500 francs charged by other operators.

But visitors travelling from the airport into Brussels will continue to pay the old higher rates. This is because Taxi Verts are not allowed to pick up passengers from the airport and the former airport taxi service will continue to charge extortionate fares.

Another innovation from the company is fixed rate tours for sightseers in the Brussels area. A one and a half hour trip around the centre taking in the EEC headquarters and the famous Grand Place, will cost 700 francs.

Taxi drivers speaking English, German, Norwegian, Portuguese or Spanish have been recruited for the guided tours, and will take visitors of different nationalities to the spots which they think will be of particular interest to them.

For example, the British will be shown the Palais d'Emont, where Mr Heath signed Britain's accession treaty to the European Community, or the battlefield at Waterloo where the Duke of Wellington triumphed over Napoleon. Anti-marketers will presumably choose the second option.



# Management

## A way to develop original ideas

Edited by Rodney Cowton

One of the most common criticisms made during the past 25 years about Britain's industrial performance relates to our failure commercially to exploit inventions and innovations made in this country and which subsequently are taken up in a big way abroad.

Coupled with this, quite often, are discussions of the particular difficulties for the small man with a bright idea of setting up in business and seeing his enterprise prosper. Among the problems often cited are the difficulty of obtaining finance at a stage when the individual may think he has the makings of a viable firm, but cannot actually demonstrate it; taxation problems; the difficulty of affording or gaining access to really good technical advice on a whole range of subjects.

The fact that small businesses have problems which were in some respects different from those of business generally was recognized in 1969 with the setting up of the Bolton Committee, and its report created a new climate of opinion which recognized the importance of "the small man", and has led to some important efforts to alleviate his particular problems.

Nevertheless, there still remains a substantial distance between a man having an idea and his being able to put it into commercial practice, particularly if he is not able to interest an existing company in it.

A development taking place at Milton Keynes new town in Buckinghamshire under the title of "Creation of New Enterprises" (Cone) is therefore of considerable interest. Cone is an offshoot of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation and 11 small industrial units have been set aside specifically for people with an original idea for a new product which has at least the possibility of being commercially viable.

The units are very small, ranging from 500 to 800 square feet, which is equivalent to perhaps two or three moderately large living rooms, or, say, four garages. These are available at a rental of about £1.50 per square foot, though as part of this scheme the rent is payable in arrears. In addition Cone offers advice on means of raising finance and on other topics such as marketing and legal and accountancy matters. As a

recent advertisement expressed it, the unfledged businessman "will learn how to run a business" for himself.

Any new idea which was accepted for a Cone unit, and which really got off the ground, would very soon outgrow the small factory in which it started, and the hope at Cone is that the innovator would have a brief make or break period of say a year or possibly two during which either his scheme would fail to make headway or he would develop to a stage where he needed to move to larger premises, when a more conventionally sized advance factory would be made available to him.

It is recognized at Cone that the mortality rate among such enterprises is apt to be fairly high, and a firm which was not making progress would probably be encouraged to terminate its activities, rather than suffer lingering death. As firms either advance into larger premises, or give up the attempt, the units which are released will then become available for a second generation of Cone projects.

So far there have been about 75 responses and three projects

have been accepted for Cone premises. The first of them should be in operation in October. Two of the three will be working in electronics, and the other will be manufacturing pressure sensing devices. Until now one of the individuals, in classic fashion, has been operating from the garage at his home.

The panel which selects occupants for Cone sites includes some members of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation but also has many outsiders such as businessmen and a bank manager and others who can offer advice, or in other ways try to make life easier for the innovator.

While the development corporation seems unlikely ever to have a great deal of cash at risk if one of the new firms fails (some arrears of rent may be at stake), there does seem to be a genuine element of altruism in the Cone operation, in that it is endeavouring to achieve the useful end of encouraging innovation. At the same time it may over a period secure for the town a number of new, small firms which will contribute something to a balanced industrial development.

## Rare animal in small businesses

Business schools have been in existence long enough in Britain and have been turning out qualified men in sufficient numbers for the business graduate now to be a recognizable factor in industrial life.

While industry has not always accepted the valuation of a business graduate which the man, or even the business schools, would place on him, there is a recognition, particularly in some larger companies, that an education in business studies will in many cases assist the development of the individual.

But these graduates tend to be closely identified with the larger companies which have the advanced management information systems which are among the basic tools of the business graduate. Just how small has been the impact of these men on smaller businesses is highlighted in an article in the journal *The Business Graduate*.

This magazine, which is the organ of the Business Graduates' Association, estimates that out of 3,000 to 4,000 management graduates in the United Kingdom fewer than 250 are employed in small firms.

The triviality of this number becomes apparent when it is recalled that the Bolton Committee on small firms estimated

that there were at least 1,250,000 small firms giving employment to six million people, and accounting for nearly 20 per cent of the gross national product. No arguments over differences of definition can conceal the fact that the business graduate is a very rare animal indeed in small businesses.

The Bolton Report in 1971 noted that "The interaction between the business schools and small firms has so far been of trivial proportions. Few small businessmen have attended business school courses, and few graduates of the schools have attempted to make a career in small businesses."

Mr Alan Topalian of the Smaller Business Unit of the BGA has published in the July edition of *The Business Graduate* a small survey of 12 graduates who did go into small businesses. While the sample is too small to be representative, it does perhaps help to cast some tentative light on the factors which led them into this area of activity.

The first thing he notes is something that is only too frequently evident from private conversations, namely the tendency of small businessmen to dismiss the products of business

schools as being not relevant to them. They tend to equate business schools with training which is only appropriate for large companies. They seem also at times to be made insecure by the idea of employing business graduates, fearing the graduate may be unduly ambitious.

Of the 12 business graduates Mr Topalian interviewed, 10 were aged 35 or under, and three-quarters had been to public schools. Five out of the 12 had one year or less of business experience before going to the business school. Seven of them had been at either Cranfield or Manchester Business School.

Eight of them were in the position of chief executive, managing director or general manager. One possibly revealing point is that in only one case out of the 12 had the companies which ultimately employed them actually been looking for a business graduate.

Perhaps, individually, the 12 men were asked if they felt they had achieved anything significant since joining their companies. Not surprisingly, they thought they had. Five had contributed to a doubling of turnover, three had successfully set up new companies and six had instituted rigorous management systems.

A significant indicator of why these men went into small businesses, instead of following the usual path of business graduates into large or medium sized companies, may lie in the fact that most of them came from families which included at least one entrepreneur, and most of them had also taken part in some form of entrepreneurial activity themselves.

In a genuinely small company a man who sees himself primarily as an entrepreneur rather than as an administrator will have a much better chance of being able to exercise that instinct from an early stage in his career. A strong entrepreneurial instinct, disciplined by study at a business school would seem to be almost the ideal combination for a small businessman.

Certainly there seems no reason why business graduates should not go into small businesses on a much larger scale than they have until now. For the small companies it would constitute an injection of understanding of techniques which too many of them lack; while for the graduate it would more readily provide a sense of direct personal involvement which is not always easily found in a large corporation.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Margins warning at Int Timber Corp despite good start

Obviously much of the outlook at International Timber Corporation depends on the level of timber prices later this year and early on in 1975. Mr Robert Law, the chairman, feels that the very high prices which helped to boost margins and carry the group to a £8.9m profit last year are likely to fall, but at least on a world-wide level, he feels that no dramatic fall in prices is likely.

So far this year, sales turnover at home has been up on last term, and the acquisitions in Europe have also reported

higher sales. On the crucial question of margins, Mr Law says that it seems certain that the group will be operating at lower levels than last year, and while it cannot expect to match the past exceptional profits, the eventual outcome is expected to be satisfactory.

The group's total building and plant programme for the current term amounts to about £2.75m, of which just over £1m is in renewal items, and the rest development projects. Apart from new extensions and a new warehouse, this includes a new venture in Malaysia.

### Footwear Int aiming for a 19pc profit rise

A forecast for Footwear International is contained in the formal agreed offer document for NS Footwear now sent out. A 19 per cent rise is indicated by Mr M. Sumray, the chairman of FI, to £500,000 for 1973-74. On this basis, shareholders will receive a final dividend of about 1.96p a share, making a total of 3.01p net (against 2.45p).

Meanwhile, the directors of NSF, who have unanimously recommended the offer, have predicted a taxable profit for

the year to June 30 of not less than £24,000. However, this is before exceptional provisions, estimated to amount to not more than £54,000, arising from costs relating to the cancellation of plans for a new factory and the writing down of stocks.

Net tangible assets of NSF have been warranted at not less than £200,000.

Footwear Industries is already assured of control, as shareholders holding about 96 per cent of the NSF equity have agreed to accept.

### Brokers' views

Last week's renewed plunge in all sections of the stock market has left most of the investment advisers with little to do but repeat their previous pleas for caution. Certainly there are few suggestions now that the bottom of the bear market is near and that we should be thinking in terms of "selective buying"—that most wondrous of all stock market terms.

Simon & Coates again stresses the dominating influence of inflation, which it says continues to overwhelm all other considerations. While inflation continues unchecked, and S & C leaves its clients under few illusions as to the likely progress of wage claims, then the firm sees little to be gained in anticipation of the economic recession and the lower interest rates which it would entail.

S & C also regards equities as unlikely to establish any genuine recovery while interest rates continue to bump peak levels. But the firm recommends CEC, whose shares it expects to benefit from maximum permitted rises in dividends over the next few years. Order books are 30

per cent up at GEC, and S & C also points out that half the group's business is overseas.

Now that the Fraser bid is off the plate, shares in Boots should soon reflect what S & C describes as the "usual above-average performance" of the group.

The firm also recommends European Ferries, for which it predicts profits of £5m pre-tax for 1974.

Fielding Newson-Smith makes a convincing case for brewery shares, which have stood up very well to the recent shakeout in the equity market.

Fielding argues that while brewery profits are overshadowed by the general economic situation, the prospects of a profit change of between plus 5 per cent and minus 10 per cent over the next 12 months compares almost happily to the outlook for some other sectors—financial and insurance sectors to name but a few.

A recent review of independent television shares by W. Greenwell stands up well after the latest slide in the market. Greenwell suggested that Scottish Television could attract interest in October when the first-half result—for which Greenwell predicts a loss—is out of the way.

Terry Byland

### Business appointments

### Mr Gates made managing director of Unigate Dairies

Mr W. C. J. Gates has become managing director of Unigate Dairies and Mr T. E. Taylor is to be processing director.

Mr J. G. Vaughan, chairman of the Charterhouse Group, has become chairman of Charterhouse Investment Trust and Mr G. C. Rowett deputy chairman. Mr E. H. Owen, Mr W. M. Clarke and Sir Lincoln Steel have resigned from the board.

Mr R. B. Butler, who retires in March as director of docks at the Port of London Authority, has become docks adviser. Mr John Black has been made director of Tilbury, Mr John McNab, director of upper docks, and Mr Frank Robinson, manager of the Maplin unit. Mr P. G. Hutton, director of planning who also retires next year, becomes planning adviser.

Mr S. L. E. Clarke has joined the board of Process Enterprises. Mr A. C. Simmonds, Mr C. Buckley, and Mr R. A. Whitehouse have joined the board of Ley's Malleable Castings, the principal subsidiary of Ley's Foundries and Engineering.

Mr J. W. C. Poole, Mr P. H. Ryan and Mr R. E. Denness have been elected to the board of Spence (Barbary). Mr Poole also becomes chairman.

Mr R. E. Whitten has been appointed to the board of Slater Walker Securities as financial director.

Mr C. G. Tyrer is the new

financial director of Spear & Jackson (Ashbury).

Mr Donald Fell has become area director (London) for Marmite Life.

Mr Helmut von Moltke, company secretary of BASF United Kingdom, has been appointed vice-president marketing in BASF Canada.

Mr R. Tweddle succeeds Mr P. A. E. Wallis as marketing director of United Gas Industries (Meters).

Mr Frank Davidson has joined the board of Thomas C. Keay as a non-executive director. Mr Laurence Coyne is to become finance director.

Mr John Collison becomes managing director of United Coating & Insulation Services. He remains company secretary and financial director. Mr Fleming Holm becomes marketing director. Mr Alan Jackson has resigned from the company.

Mr A. S. Cuthbertson has been appointed sales director of Edgcombe Pebbles.

Mr C. A. Ball has become director and general manager of Fordham Pressings.

Mr Henry Weavers has been made deputy chairman of H. S. Weavers (Underwriting) Agencies. Mr Peter Wilson becomes managing director. Mr Geoffrey Harrison and Mr Rodney Turvey have joined the board.

### Freight report

Though the freight market ended the week on a slightly less gloomy note, the longer-term outlook gives the impression of a weaker tone taking hold.

This was particularly true in the tanker trades where, despite firmer levels in one or two cases on Friday, brokers were not optimistic about the future.

A spokesman for Galbraith Wrightson, the London-based shipbrokers, said that 4.5 million tons of oil had been moved in the week and such an amount belied the actual state of the market. At this time last year, he stressed, there would have been a considerable upsurge in rates on the strengths of the deals negotiated.

"Surplus tonnage in oil companies' own programmes is the nagging problem at the moment", the spokesman said. "When these vessels are dumped on the market, there is nothing which the independent owners can do to create any stability." He said that it was also inter-

esting to see the number of various charters who had been in the market during the week and fixed—Chevron, from the Gulf Eastern. In addition, Esso had shown interest, though had not booked.

In recent weeks, European charterers had also been in the market. The spokesman noted on the result if they all appeared simultaneously, the effect it would have had rates. Realizing that he was being supremely optimistic, he could be accused of raising hopes, he said. "It must be a right time to look for a piece of sunshine amid the gloom which has been setting over the shipping scene."

This gloom included Co Line, and it is interesting to note that in the ship sale market one of their tankers, the 23,000-ton Halcynon, is rumoured to have been on a private basis. This built oiler was recently fit for a long-term charter, but has now been cancelled.

On the dry cargo side of the market, rates have generally been maintained. This was particularly true of the timber sector.

### Industry in the regions

### Guernsey widens its range of exports

The exports normally associated with Guernsey are to matoes and flowers, which this year are expected to gross £18m.

Equally well known are the island's other principal industries: tourism, worth £15m annually, and offshore finance, whose value has never been quantified.

But this autumn, Guernsey's visible export potential will be boosted by the launching of several new manufacturing units, small by United Kingdom standards but destined to play an important role in the local economy.

It is predicted that by the end of 1975 the island's other exports will gross over £10m, and that several thousand of the 23,000 strong local workforce will be employed by light industry.

Last year this facet of the island's economy grossed £5.5m, of which £4.7m was attributable to Tektronix, an American owned oscilloscope assembly plant set up in 1959, and employing nearly 600.

The remainder was earned by a number of established companies producing a variety of goods. These included aluminium-framed garden glass houses, television set support brackets, metal garden furniture, toys, Guernsey sweaters, copperware, boats, industrial glasshouse CO2 injection units, climate control and drip feed watering systems.

Since his appointment as Director of Economic Development in 1972, Mr Geoffrey Church, aged 45, along with a government working party, has encouraged the expansion of these businesses, with the full backing of local trade unionists. In addition, suitable new plants have been encouraged—almost squeezed—into the island which for years has suffered from land and housing shortages.

Growth is largely being achieved through the redeployment of existing resources including labour which—with more housewives seeking extramural jobs, and increasing automation in horticulture—is becoming available at an estimated rate of up to 200 employees a year. The island has between 500 and 600 school leavers alone, each year.

According to Mr Church, a former ICI and Pilkington's executive, local light industry need to develop to "bridge a gap" expected to emerge by the inability of tourism, and horticulture, to maintain "real growth" targets of at least 4 per cent a year.

Against a background of some political misgivings about the reshaping of Guernsey's economy the working party has succeeded not only in selling newcomers on the island's charms, but also in being selective.

Stress has been placed on a good industrial relations record, the adaptability of labour, low taxes, good communications, proximity to Europe, pleasant climate, and a minimum of government interference.

Against these have weighed a lack of cash for a non-industrialized group, and expensive housing for staff when invited to immigrate.

Welcomes have been extended to manufacturers high-value exports from non-ubstrive, including units employing 200, and where trained can earn £50 to £60 a week.

Guernsey's pleasant pleasure boat building and servicing centre is also developed. Two new UK Kingdom companies, a marine and Cardy, are expected to join several existing marine businesses, including two producing for export.

This autumn, Euro (Guernsey), set up in January, 1973, will move its workers assembling, tamper controllers to a 13,000 sq ft factory capitalising at £23,000 sq ft. Bill Morton, Eurotherm's agent, said: "Shortly we employ up to 120 and we eventually to produce units, not just parts as present, for our UK Kingdom parent."

An all-England school of Controlled Seating launched last summer, building a new 20,000 sq ft plant for 60 workers engaged in electrical apple assembly in a 5,000 sq ft factory. Mr Harold Webb, manager, expects the factory to "creep towards 100 mark."

A small factory that is start production in September could make Guernsey self-sufficient in the range of glass and these products, such as glass and sheathing, needed by horticultural and agricultural industry.

Behind the venture is the United Kingdom Low Universal group, whose primary market research has shown that the island was import from Britain and the Continent substantial quantities of these products that could more competitively made the spot.

The Guernsey company Universal Packaging, with staff of 11 will be in the people, is to gear its production initially to the islands market, but may also take the really good continental output.

Very soon Guernsey will have its own gemstone run by Guernsey Gemstones. Guernsey already has thriving retail jewellery and largely dependent on imports which employs about 140 silvers and copperware craftsmen.

With its eye partly on expanding demand for its uses, International Technical Services—a subsidiary of Unigates International—has Guernsey—established 14 years ago, jointly developing with local company a £1.2m building complex that will include a new small factory areas, shops, offices and retail accommodation.

Robert Ball

# United Dominions Trust

"We remain confident of our profit earning potential and are now set upon restoring profits to a significantly higher level."

Gilbert L. Standing, Chairman.

The following points are taken from the Annual Statement by the Chairman.

\* **Year's results** Profit before tax for the year ended 30th June 1974 amounted to £14.7m before making the exceptional provision mentioned below.

Before arriving at the profit of £14.7m we have adopted our normal practice of making specific provisions, after careful and detailed review of all outstanding. This has resulted in a significantly higher provision being made in proportion to outstandings than in the previous year. However, in view of the present uncertain conditions in the property market, we have set aside an additional provision of £3.0m.

In consumer finance we incurred an operating loss in the United Kingdom as a result of the very high cost of borrowing.

The group results fully vindicate our continuing policy to develop and expand abroad and to diversify our activities in the United Kingdom.

\* **Funding** For years we have had the benefit of borrowing facilities from many leading banks. We have had renewed assurances from them—and from the Bank of England—that they are prepared to ensure the continued availability of banking funds for the company's business.

We propose to add to the capital base of the group by issuing £30m subordinated convertible loan stock. This issue will be

offered to all stockholders by way of rights and detailed terms will be announced shortly.

There is therefore no doubt about the strength of UDT's funding position now or in the future.

\* **Banking** In banking we have taken steps to obtain the maximum benefit from our status as a fully authorised bank by merging all our United Kingdom banking business under the name of United Dominions Trust.

\* **Instalment Credit** An increasing amount of our business is based on fluctuating rates, thereby achieving a more constant margin.

We are confident of the longer term viability of consumer finance business and have further expanded our moneycentres—which we have re-styled Family Banks.

\* **Overseas** Our overseas companies have maintained their lively performance with an impressive addition to business handled and to overall profit. Our continuing development internationally is being vigorously promoted.

\* **UDT Industries** Our industrial activities have continued to make a valuable contribution to profit in spite of high interest costs and difficult trading conditions.

\* **Dividends** The board is recommending a final dividend of 1.602p per ordinary stock unit. This, combined with the interim dividend, makes a total of 2.822p, which represents the maximum distribution permitted by law.

A copy of the Report & Accounts for the year to 30th June 1974 can be obtained from the Secretary.

United Dominions Trust Limited, 51 Eastcheap, London, EC3P 3BU.

## Eastern Asia Navigation Company Limited

### Record Results and Increased Dividend

The directors of Eastern Asia Navigation Company Limited announce that the total profit of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1974 was HK\$116,088,172 (1973 HK\$92,893,480), an increase of 25 per cent over last year, and that the total profit of the Group has also risen by some 40 per cent from HK\$92,218,066 in 1973 to HK\$128,990,364.

The directors further announce that they will recommend to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 25th September, 1974 the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1974 of 12 cents per share on the 192,400,000 issued shares of the Company, absorbing HK\$23,088,000 and making a total distribution for the year of HK\$61,568,000 (1973 HK\$38,353,875), as well as a transfer to capital

reserve of HK\$54,210,574 (1973 HK\$39,458,673). Subject to unforeseen circumstances it is anticipated that the total dividend payments for the coming financial year will be at least equal to those of the current year.

A review of the Company's activities will be given to shareholders in the statement by the Chairman, Mr. Y. K. Pao, incorporated in the report and accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1974.

The Annual General Meeting of Members will be held on Wednesday, the 25th September, 1974 and the register of transfers of the Company will be closed from the 16th September to the 27th September, 1974 both days inclusive.

Hong Kong 14th August, 1974.



FINANCIAL NEWS

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Yield	Dividend
British Telecom	48 1/2	4.8	2.32
British Airways	33 1/2	5.4	1.82
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	4.8	2.08
British Petroleum	50 1/2	4.8	2.42
British Airways	33 1/2	5.4	1.82
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	4.8	2.08
British Petroleum	50 1/2	4.8	2.42
British Airways	33 1/2	5.4	1.82
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	4.8	2.08
British Petroleum	50 1/2	4.8	2.42

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust	Price	Change
British Telecom	48 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1

Euromarkets

Euroclear fears worry traders

Few professionals these days are prepared to stand out against the view that the dearth of new issues is driving the Eurobond market slowly along the road to extinction. What is worrying traders in the short term, however, is that the rundown could be accelerated.

Concerns around the possibility that Euroclear, one of the two big Eurobond clearing houses, may feel obliged to review its policy on granting overdrafts.

As well as crediting and debiting funds to a trader's account as he buys and sells, Euroclear provides financing facilities to enable the trader to deal from day to day.

Thus when a trader buys bonds, Euroclear may lend up to 90 per cent of their value and will hold the bonds as collateral. These facilities are particularly important to the big traders.

Whether this level of overdraft financing is still appropriate is a new question to question. As investor interest in the market has waned and volume turnover fallen, dealers have been cutting back on the size of their inventories—on which, in any case, they have mostly been making heavy running losses.

Borrowings hold CDF back

Ward sell more houses, but profits slump

Rising interest rates have made a big impact on 1973-74 taxable profits of Commonwealth Development Finance. Income receivable has improved slightly from £3.95m to £3.95m, but a rise in interest charges from £1.6m to £2.4m is mainly responsible for a drop in pre-tax profits from £608,500 to £176,000. Attributable profits have shrunk from £482,000 to £267,500, but the board is holding the dividend at 1p. Sir George Bolton, the chairman, says that a general return to more manageable borrowing levels will have to await some progress in controlling inflation.

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £71,000 to £192,000. At net level earnings rose from 0.75p to 1.55p a share while the dividend total has been increased from 0.65p to 1.25p a share.

Although the shares on the basis of these figures have moderate attractions, at 10p, what the market is waiting for is further information on the Lirio lode. This orebody contains appreciable quantities of zinc and tin. A year ago, Mr N. H. Marshall, in his chairman's statement, mooted the formation of a new company in Nigeria to develop the deposit.

Bank in middle east

Arbuthnot Latham & Co and the Standard & Chartered Bank have in conjunction with major Arab interests, established a Middle East merchant bank which will operate from Dubai under the name of ORIX Investments.

Vibropact again shows sparkle

Following the record £1.1m pre-tax in its maiden year, an increase of 90 per cent, Vibropact, Harrogate-based plant-hire specialists, ends the year to March 31 with a growth rate of 44 per cent after being 38 per cent ahead at midway. Turnover rose from £3.5m to £4.95m. The total payment is hoisted from 5p to 11.95p.

Gold & Base Metals

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £71,000 to £192,000. At net level earnings rose from 0.75p to 1.55p a share while the dividend total has been increased from 0.65p to 1.25p a share.

Results this week

Interim—J. Bibby, Birmingham, John Small, Birmingham, Woolworth, Peacock, Electrical and Electronics, Gannex Suppliers, Saville Gordon Grp. Plc.

Interim—Amalgamated Metals, (quarterly) in Bros. Clayton Decons Tin Smelters, L. Fairclough, Mar. Slater Walker Secs, all. Final—Centroviva.

Interim—Bibby, Birmingham, John Small, Birmingham, Woolworth, Peacock, Electrical and Electronics, Gannex Suppliers, Saville Gordon Grp. Plc.

Interim—Amalgamated Metals, (quarterly) in Bros. Clayton Decons Tin Smelters, L. Fairclough, Mar. Slater Walker Secs, all. Final—Centroviva.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust	Price	Change
British Telecom	48 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1

Euromarkets

Euroclear fears worry traders

Few professionals these days are prepared to stand out against the view that the dearth of new issues is driving the Eurobond market slowly along the road to extinction. What is worrying traders in the short term, however, is that the rundown could be accelerated.

Concerns around the possibility that Euroclear, one of the two big Eurobond clearing houses, may feel obliged to review its policy on granting overdrafts.

As well as crediting and debiting funds to a trader's account as he buys and sells, Euroclear provides financing facilities to enable the trader to deal from day to day.

Thus when a trader buys bonds, Euroclear may lend up to 90 per cent of their value and will hold the bonds as collateral. These facilities are particularly important to the big traders.

Whether this level of overdraft financing is still appropriate is a new question to question. As investor interest in the market has waned and volume turnover fallen, dealers have been cutting back on the size of their inventories—on which, in any case, they have mostly been making heavy running losses.

Borrowings hold CDF back

Ward sell more houses, but profits slump

Rising interest rates have made a big impact on 1973-74 taxable profits of Commonwealth Development Finance. Income receivable has improved slightly from £3.95m to £3.95m, but a rise in interest charges from £1.6m to £2.4m is mainly responsible for a drop in pre-tax profits from £608,500 to £176,000. Attributable profits have shrunk from £482,000 to £267,500, but the board is holding the dividend at 1p. Sir George Bolton, the chairman, says that a general return to more manageable borrowing levels will have to await some progress in controlling inflation.

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £71,000 to £192,000. At net level earnings rose from 0.75p to 1.55p a share while the dividend total has been increased from 0.65p to 1.25p a share.

Although the shares on the basis of these figures have moderate attractions, at 10p, what the market is waiting for is further information on the Lirio lode. This orebody contains appreciable quantities of zinc and tin. A year ago, Mr N. H. Marshall, in his chairman's statement, mooted the formation of a new company in Nigeria to develop the deposit.

Bank in middle east

Arbuthnot Latham & Co and the Standard & Chartered Bank have in conjunction with major Arab interests, established a Middle East merchant bank which will operate from Dubai under the name of ORIX Investments.

Vibropact again shows sparkle

Following the record £1.1m pre-tax in its maiden year, an increase of 90 per cent, Vibropact, Harrogate-based plant-hire specialists, ends the year to March 31 with a growth rate of 44 per cent after being 38 per cent ahead at midway. Turnover rose from £3.5m to £4.95m. The total payment is hoisted from 5p to 11.95p.

Gold & Base Metals

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £71,000 to £192,000. At net level earnings rose from 0.75p to 1.55p a share while the dividend total has been increased from 0.65p to 1.25p a share.

Times Indices

Index	Value	Change
Industrial	108.5	+0.5
Share	108.5	+0.5
Share	108.5	+0.5
Share	108.5	+0.5
Share	108.5	+0.5
Share	108.5	+0.5
Share	108.5	+0.5
Share	108.5	+0.5
Share	108.5	+0.5
Share	108.5	+0.5

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust	Price	Change
British Telecom	48 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1

Euromarkets

Euroclear fears worry traders

Few professionals these days are prepared to stand out against the view that the dearth of new issues is driving the Eurobond market slowly along the road to extinction. What is worrying traders in the short term, however, is that the rundown could be accelerated.

Concerns around the possibility that Euroclear, one of the two big Eurobond clearing houses, may feel obliged to review its policy on granting overdrafts.

As well as crediting and debiting funds to a trader's account as he buys and sells, Euroclear provides financing facilities to enable the trader to deal from day to day.

Thus when a trader buys bonds, Euroclear may lend up to 90 per cent of their value and will hold the bonds as collateral. These facilities are particularly important to the big traders.

Whether this level of overdraft financing is still appropriate is a new question to question. As investor interest in the market has waned and volume turnover fallen, dealers have been cutting back on the size of their inventories—on which, in any case, they have mostly been making heavy running losses.

Borrowings hold CDF back

Ward sell more houses, but profits slump

Rising interest rates have made a big impact on 1973-74 taxable profits of Commonwealth Development Finance. Income receivable has improved slightly from £3.95m to £3.95m, but a rise in interest charges from £1.6m to £2.4m is mainly responsible for a drop in pre-tax profits from £608,500 to £176,000. Attributable profits have shrunk from £482,000 to £267,500, but the board is holding the dividend at 1p. Sir George Bolton, the chairman, says that a general return to more manageable borrowing levels will have to await some progress in controlling inflation.

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £71,000 to £192,000. At net level earnings rose from 0.75p to 1.55p a share while the dividend total has been increased from 0.65p to 1.25p a share.

Although the shares on the basis of these figures have moderate attractions, at 10p, what the market is waiting for is further information on the Lirio lode. This orebody contains appreciable quantities of zinc and tin. A year ago, Mr N. H. Marshall, in his chairman's statement, mooted the formation of a new company in Nigeria to develop the deposit.

Bank in middle east

Arbuthnot Latham & Co and the Standard & Chartered Bank have in conjunction with major Arab interests, established a Middle East merchant bank which will operate from Dubai under the name of ORIX Investments.

Vibropact again shows sparkle

Following the record £1.1m pre-tax in its maiden year, an increase of 90 per cent, Vibropact, Harrogate-based plant-hire specialists, ends the year to March 31 with a growth rate of 44 per cent after being 38 per cent ahead at midway. Turnover rose from £3.5m to £4.95m. The total payment is hoisted from 5p to 11.95p.

Gold & Base Metals

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £71,000 to £192,000. At net level earnings rose from 0.75p to 1.55p a share while the dividend total has been increased from 0.65p to 1.25p a share.

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
Bank of England	12%
Bank of Scotland	12%
Bank of Ireland	12%
Bank of Wales	12%
Bank of Cyprus	12%
Bank of Greece	12%
Bank of Spain	12%
Bank of Portugal	12%
Bank of France	12%
Bank of Germany	12%

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust	Price	Change
British Telecom	48 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1
British Airways	33 1/2	+0.1
British Overseas Airways	43 1/2	+0.1
British Petroleum	50 1/2	+0.1

Euromarkets

Euroclear fears worry traders

Few professionals these days are prepared to stand out against the view that the dearth of new issues is driving the Eurobond market slowly along the road to extinction. What is worrying traders in the short term, however, is that the rundown could be accelerated.

Concerns around the possibility that Euroclear, one of the two big Eurobond clearing houses, may feel obliged to review its policy on granting overdrafts.

As well as crediting and debiting funds to a trader's account as he buys and sells, Euroclear provides financing facilities to enable the trader to deal from day to day.

Thus when a trader buys bonds, Euroclear may lend up to 90 per cent of their value and will hold the bonds as collateral. These facilities are particularly important to the big traders.

Whether this level of overdraft financing is still appropriate is a new question to question. As investor interest in the market has waned and volume turnover fallen, dealers have been cutting back on the size of their inventories—on which, in any case, they have mostly been making heavy running losses.

Borrowings hold CDF back

Ward sell more houses, but profits slump

Rising interest rates have made a big impact on 1973-74 taxable profits of Commonwealth Development Finance. Income receivable has improved slightly from £3.95m to £3.95m, but a rise in interest charges from £1.6m to £2.4m is mainly responsible for a drop in pre-tax profits from £608,500 to £176,000. Attributable profits have shrunk from £482,000 to £267,500, but the board is holding the dividend at 1p. Sir George Bolton, the chairman, says that a general return to more manageable borrowing levels will have to await some progress in controlling inflation.

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £71,000 to £192,000. At net level earnings rose from 0.75p to 1.55p a share while the dividend total has been increased from 0.65p to 1.25p a share.

Although the shares on the basis of these figures have moderate attractions, at 10p, what the market is waiting for is further information on the Lirio lode. This orebody contains appreciable quantities of zinc and tin. A year ago, Mr N. H. Marshall, in his chairman's statement, mooted the formation of a new company in Nigeria to develop the deposit.

Bank in middle east

Arbuthnot Latham & Co and the Standard & Chartered Bank have in conjunction with major Arab interests, established a Middle East merchant bank which will operate from Dubai under the name of ORIX Investments.

Vibropact again shows sparkle

Following the record £1.1m pre-tax in its maiden year, an increase of 90 per cent, Vibropact, Harrogate-based plant-hire specialists, ends the year to March 31 with a growth rate of 44 per cent after being 38 per cent ahead at midway. Turnover rose from £3.5m to £4.95m. The total payment is hoisted from 5p to 11.95p.

Gold & Base Metals

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £71,000 to £192,000. At net level earnings rose from 0.75p to 1.55p a share while the dividend total has been increased from 0.65p to 1.25p a share.





## colnbrook 3131

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible][illegible]







## WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL

### BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

Due to an internal promotion a Secretary is now required for one of our divisional directors

She should have good shorthand and typing in both English and German and should, in addition, have administrative flair as her duties will also involve liaison between customers and our German parent company.

This is a responsible position and would be an excellent opportunity for a career-minded applicant.

The right salary will be paid to the right person. This is reviewed annually and is also supplemented by a substantial bonus.

Conditions of employment are first class including a subsidised restaurant, pension scheme, free membership of P.P.P. and 17 days' annual holiday (rising to 20 in 1975).

Extensive parking facilities are available and the company also provides a free bus service between local tube and railway stations.

Please apply, quoting ref. 74/54 to:  
THE PERSONNEL OFFICER, CHEMICALS DIVISION,  
ROCHEST UK LIMITED, ROCHEST HOUSE,  
SALISBURY ROAD, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

Tel: 01-570 7712

### A CUSHY JOB!

FROM £2,000 NEG.

Despite the prophets of doom, secure and comfortable jobs can still be found. For instance, competent Secretary, age 25 plus, with average shorthand but good experience can settle very happily with a small Merchant Bank in Mayfair. Absolutely no figure work or minute taking required but the ability to deal skilfully with clients is essential. Luxury offices—including a super kitchen!

Please phone Jean Urwin on 359 3712

### ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS

31 Berkeley St. W.1

### RECEPTIONIST

REQUIRED FOR AMERICAN COMPANY ENGAGED IN PETROLEUM EXPLORATION;

located Knightsbridge in modern offices.

Will be required to handle switchboard, answer incoming calls (evening), also require candidate to have other fair secretarial skills. The position is demanding and requires someone with initiative and drive. Top salary with paid overtime plus L.V.s.

Applicants should apply in writing with CV to Box 1302 D, The Times.

### PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Interested in current affairs and management administration, required immediately for Editorial Director. He is a journalist and a photographer and is responsible for the editorial content of a leading group of tabloid newspapers and monthly magazines. The position involves extensive travel and liaison. Excellent established firm in Holborn tube area. Pleasant job, help to make decisions at the top. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. Ring Miss Tristram, 01-493 5596, ext. 33.

### ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Required for Company/Secretary of a leading group of tabloid newspapers and monthly magazines. The position involves extensive travel and liaison. Excellent established firm in Holborn tube area. Pleasant job, help to make decisions at the top. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. Ring Miss Tristram, 01-493 5596, ext. 33.

### WEDGWOOD—GERED

Requires intelligent girls to sell china and pottery in our Regent Street and Piccadilly shops. Part-time work also considered. Salary according to experience, minimum £200 p.w. plus generous commission and L.V.s.

### RING MISS TRISTRAM

01-734 2628

### KELLY GIRL WOULD LIKE TO MEET YOU

Lots of interesting assignments ready to wait for temporary secretaries, copy and audio typists.

Call in at 163 New Bond Street today on telephone 491-7253.

### SUIT OLDER PERSON. Assistant in

Student Accommodation Office. Research and typing. Part-time work. Salary £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s. Apply to: 01-493 5596, ext. 33.

### INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Agents for American, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Swiss, and other nationalities. Write for details. Tel. 01-493 5596, ext. 33.

### WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

General

## WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL

### SOCIAL HOSTESS

ACAPULCO

For leading hotel in Acapulco, Mexico, 25-35 years experience in public relations, fluent in Spanish, English and third language.

Send resume with recent photo to:

Mr. Fritz Christman,  
Director of Operations Latin America

RAMADA INTERNATIONAL  
P.O. Box 590  
Phoenix, Arizona 85001 U.S.A.

### American Oil Service

Company requires

COPY TYPIST/RELIEF

RECEPTIONIST-TELEPHONIST

for their West End office.

Opportunity to use shorthand and typing skills. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Please ring Jane Vokes, 01-493 5596.

### GIRLS—EARN BETWEEN

£40 & £100 PW

There is nothing better than doing a really worthwhile job and getting paid above the odds for doing it. We are looking for a worldwide job and to do it we need girls in the 25 to 35 age group who have a telephone at home and the use of a car. Our work does not require door to door selling and we give comprehensive training to those selected. Reading, Oxford, Bristol and London.

Phone for appointment 01-229 4271 (reverse charges)

### MATRON FOR

SEPTEMBER

to join team comprising: Senior Housemistress, full-time Housemistress, 3 full-time Nannies, 10-12 yrs. Duties include supervising and producing laundry and some other domestic duties. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Apply with references and details of experience to: Mrs. J. M. Smith, 10, The Priory, Farnham, Surrey. Tel: Farnham 5124.

### PUBLISHING/ADVERTISING

Publishers of lively independent weekly journal require an intelligent girl to run the advertising department. She will be responsible for the layout and design of the advertising pages and will be required to visit advertisers and negotiate terms. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Salary £1,500 plus L.V.s. Ring 01-583 1003

### LOOKING FOR A CAREER

Can you work hard, have you got the initiative and drive to succeed? If so, we have a job for you. We are looking for a girl to join our team in the advertising department. She will be responsible for the layout and design of the advertising pages and will be required to visit advertisers and negotiate terms. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Ring Jane Vokes, 01-493 5596, ext. 33.

### TRAINER FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS

Girls with Chemistry at O' Level and a level 2 in the development of new food products. The position involves extensive travel and liaison. Excellent established firm in Holborn tube area. Pleasant job, help to make decisions at the top. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Phone: 01-749 3926

### PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Accept the challenge and responsibility of managing a team of personnel administrators. The position involves extensive travel and liaison. Excellent established firm in Holborn tube area. Pleasant job, help to make decisions at the top. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Phone: 01-749 3926

### RECEPTIONIST

£2,000

Top Advertising Agency seeks receptionist for temporary work. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Ring 01-730 5149

### INTERVIEWERS/MANAGER/ESS

Only the best need apply. Rapidly expanding agency needs the cream—temporary and permanent. Rewards to £2,000 plus.

Ring 01-730 5149

### GENUINE

01-734 3742

### TRAIN IN HOME. Clerical/Assistant

to join young firm for American car company in London office. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s. Apply to: 01-730 5149

### TEMPORARY SECRETARY required

for Marketing Director. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Ring 01-730 5149

### £2,500 PLUS for Assistant Credit

Manager. I.T. with export company. Salary up to £2,500 p.w. plus L.V.s. Ring 01-730 5149

### ATTRACTIVE young waitress needed

to join young firm for American car company in London office. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s. Apply to: 01-730 5149

### MANAGER/ESS

Only the best need apply. Rapidly expanding agency needs the cream—temporary and permanent. Rewards to £2,000 plus.

Ring 01-730 5149

### COOKING POSITS. Development cook

to join young firm for American car company in London office. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s. Apply to: 01-730 5149

### MAURICE P. PLUS for

responsible position where you will be busy but not pressured. Your accurate typing, good shorthand and responsible attitude will give you a lot of satisfaction. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Ring 01-730 5149

### INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Agents for American, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Swiss, and other nationalities. Write for details. Tel. 01-493 5596, ext. 33.

### TALENTED Audio Secretary to work

for leading hotel in Acapulco, Mexico, 25-35 years experience in public relations, fluent in Spanish, English and third language. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

Ring 01-730 5149

## WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

### SECRETARIES

IN SOCIAL WORK

The Spastics Society, at its Fitzroy Square Centre, has two secretarial vacancies which could appeal especially to those interested in social work:

SECRETARY TO SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

In addition to secretarial duties (and working for one other Social Worker), there is administrative work in preparing material for case discussions of those applying for residential care; the keeping of records, index cards, waiting lists.

SECRETARY TO 2 CAREERS ADVISORY OFFICERS

Apart from usual secretarial duties, there will be administrative work in arranging interviews for students for further education; arranging assessments at our Further Education Centre; taking notes at a Case Conference once a term; and the keeping of records.

Starting salary will be £1,500-£1,600 and Threshold Payment (currently £2.80 per week) is additional. Over four weeks' holiday.

Please apply (by telephone or letter) to:

THE PERSONNEL OFFICER,  
THE SPASTICS SOCIETY,  
12 PARK CRESCENT, LONDON W1N 4EQ.

TEL: 01-436 5029

### STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

SENIOR AUDIO SECRETARIES

£2,300 City Chartered Accountant  
£2,200 West End National Council  
£2,200 West End Architects

The above are only a very few examples of many vacancies for Secretaries without shorthand.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU  
110/111 Strand, W.C.2  
01-836 6644

(Opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

### ADVERTISING AGENCY P.A.

We're a young, ambitious group anxious to recruit a P.A. for a Board Director who heads the account handling team.

We envisage the successful applicant as aged 21+, with at least a year's previous agency experience, as well as the usual secretarial skills. She will be capable of maintaining continuity in his frequent absence, and carrying out client contact and inter-agency liaison.

Salary approx. £2,100 p.w. + L.V.s of 25p per day + Cleaning Tokens.

Tel. Jean Endean, 01-493 7474.

### GUINNESS FOR CHOICE I

W1. P.A./Secretary shorthand-typist, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

City. Associate Director. Merchandise, 25+, needed urgently for Guinness. Salary up to £2,000 p.w. plus L.V.s.

## WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

### "AUTUMN HARVEST"







